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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Commencement Thoughts

Judicial Committee's 'No!'

The New Watch on España

¶ **The season for school** and college commencements gets well under way over the week end, and in numerous centers of education individuals of importance express views on a variety of subjects. Here and there, a speaker looks beyond his younger audience and points his address to society at large. Such, it may be interpreted, are the remarks Bernard M. Baruch, notable New York financier, delivers to a Union College audience at Schenectady, N. Y., when he voices the opinion government should confine its regulatory efforts to boom and panic times and leave natural economic laws free play in the period between these peaks and valleys. Mr. Baruch's words to a graduating class will, indeed, cause certain of the alumni of many a university to turn to old textbooks. Take heed . . .

¶ **Laissez-faire** was most effective in developing the continent, but, some 35 years ago, it began to step on its own heels. No more horizons of free lands westward; eastward, a tendency toward corporate, rather than individual, initiative. An industrialized, mechanized, highly organized regime began, and laissez-faire became a doctrine not of individual freedom but of corporate self-will. Peaks of prosperity grew higher, valleys of depression deeper, and then came 1929 and a rude awakening to the necessity of meeting the destructive effect of "natural" laws with human intelligence.

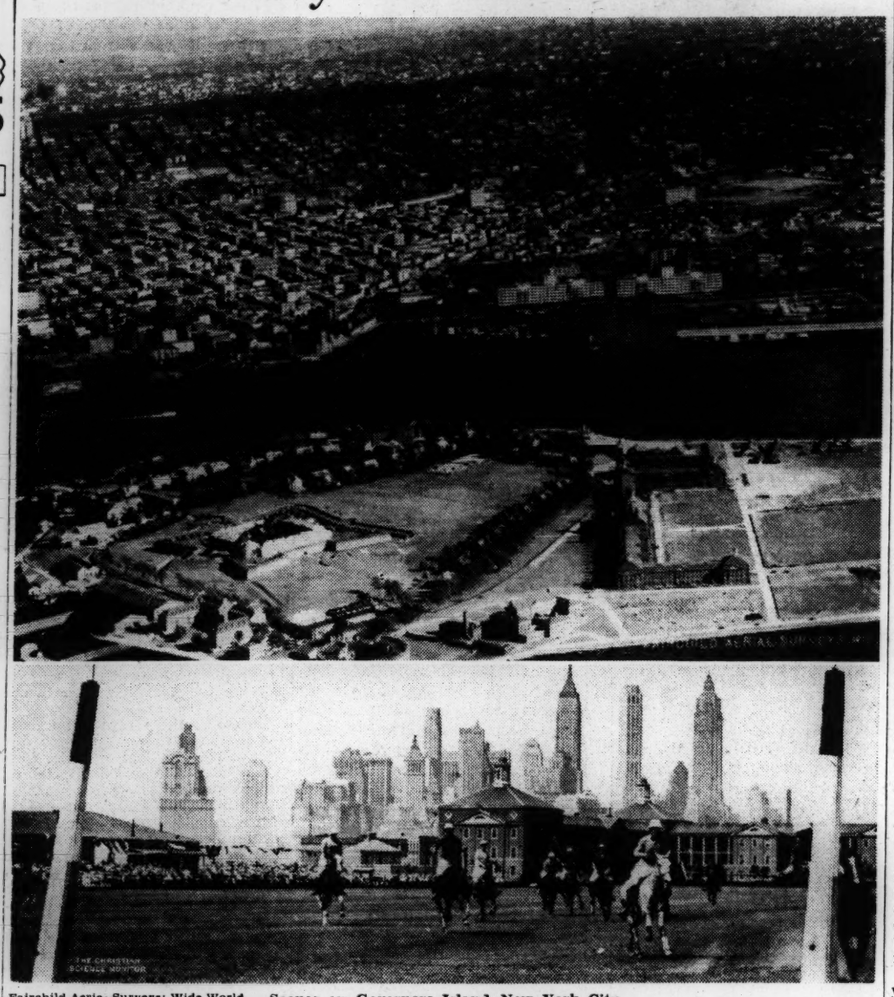
¶ **The trend spreads** world-wide. It takes every guise from communism to fascism, and in America, it is marked by a furious effort to reconcile democracy to the new economic environment. But the tendency is to go too far and too fast—to rush from laissez-faire (regulate nothing) to national regimentation (regulate everything). Mr. Baruch's remedy? It is summed up in Woodrow Wilson's instructions for wartime regimentation: "Leave alone what is being well done; administer only that which is ill." The common sense inherent in such a conclusion will reach farther than scholars or students. In fact, it contains the elements of a grand commencement for many an individual—the commencement of calm, intelligent thinking.

¶ **There is no intended emphasis** of juxtaposition in introducing the Senate Judiciary Committee's argument against President Roosevelt's court plan immediately after Mr. Baruch's warning against too great a tendency toward government regulation. Judging from the tenor of the 30,000-word broadside against the plan prepared by the 10-man majority of the committee, writers thereof would probably agree with Mr. Baruch. Not only do they see the court proposal as a threat to democracy, they claim it would not accomplish its purpose, it would destroy the independence of the judiciary, it would make the Government one of men rather than of law.

¶ **Branding the plan** as "a needless, futile, utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principles," the majority report leaves hardly a loophole for introduction of any compromise. Politically, it may be interpreted by some as epitomizing a revolt in which old-line Jeffersonians and others register their objections to the assumption that New Deal aims justify junking of old ideals of American democracy. Actually it is the summing up of widespread sentiment. It may be thought to constitute a rebuke to the President; but, actually, Mr. Roosevelt has too strong a hold on public loyalty for the rebuke to seriously injure his standing in public affections. Only in case the President should persist in his demands is there likelihood he may lose caste. The American people quickly forgive mistakes, but they as quickly resent any attitude of dominant will—even on the part of their President.

¶ **Eyes on Spain** look up with relief as week-end developments, in relation to a four-power agreement on non-intervention proceedings, bring Germany and Italy back into the orbit of peaceward influences. The incident precipitated into the Spanish situation by the bombing of the Deutschland (which resulted in the withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the non-intervention patrol) introduced the controversial point as to how far respective navies might be allowed to use "sanctions" in self-protection. Compromise brings Germany and Italy back to co-operation with France and Great Britain. The Spanish contestants are asked to adhere to an agreement which includes extended safety zones in all harbors for patrol vessels; future attacks upon any patrol will be interpreted as attacks on all and thus dealt with after consultation by the four powers. Practical return on this basis by Italy and Germany awaits only favorable replies from Spain. Europe obviously is seeking to avoid war. It has refused to accept what once might have been called an ideal excuse for war.

U. S. Army Joins Historical Parade



Fairchild Aerial Surveys; Wide World — Scenes on Governors Island, New York City

Upper Shows General View of Island in Foreground, and Lower a Polo Game on the Island, With New York Skyscrapers Towering in Background

Income of U. S. Rises 16 P. C. For Last Year

Net Value for 1936 Set at $63,799,000,000 by Roper's Aide

Still Below 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—A 16 per cent rise in the national income produced in the United States last year was reported today by the Department of Commerce.

The net value of all commodities produced and services rendered in 1936 totaled $63,799,000,000 compared with $55,000,000,000 in 1935, the department said.

The 1936 increase brought the national income up 60 per cent above the depression low of 1932. It was still about 20 per cent below the 1929 "prosperity" level.

The estimates were made by Robert R. Nathan, chief of the national income section of the division of economic research. He predicted that the increase would continue in 1937, but that the total would still be considerably under the 1929 record of $78,000,000,000.

National Income Defined

National income produced was defined in the report as "the net value of all commodities produced and services rendered in the nation." Income paid out, which was $1,143,000,000 less than that produced, is the aggregate of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, entrepreneurial withdrawals, net rents and royalties paid to individuals and other funds paid for personal services.

From 1930 through 1934—the years of severest depression, income paid out exceeded income produced, resulting in business losses, but this trend has been reversed during the last two years.

Labor's share of the national income paid out in 1936 was the highest on record, amounting to 66.5 per cent, compared with 64 per cent in 1932 and 65.5 per cent in 1929. The percentage paid out in dividends rose to 7.4 per cent, which is only slightly below the portion paid out in dividends in 1929. Dividends last year amounted to $4,573,000,000.

Cost of Living

Comparing income with prices, Mr. Nathan said that since Department of Labor statistics showed only a 1 per cent increase in wholesale prices and cost of living indexes rose only 1 per cent in 1936, the increase in income produced largely represented an increase in the physical volume of goods and services produced. From 1933 to 1936, the report said, national income rose 38 per cent, while the cost of living advanced only 8 per cent.

This rebound of income outdistancing prices as it has, has meant a "much enlarged real purchasing power for individuals," Mr. Nathan said. Per capita income of individuals was listed at $1244 for 1936, or about 88 per cent of the 1929 figure.

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Court Reform Plan Denounced As 'Needless and Dangerous' In Senate Committee Report

Arguments Summarized

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Summarizing its arguments against President Roosevelt's judiciary plan, the Senate committee today cited the following objections:

We recommend the rejection of this bill as a needless, futile, and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle.

It was presented to the Congress in a most intricate form and for reasons that obscured its real purpose.

It would not banish age from the bench nor abolish divided decisions.

It would not affect the power of any court to hold laws unconstitutional nor withdraw from any judge the authority to issue injunctions.

It would not reduce the expense of litigation nor speed the decision of cases.

It is a proposal without precedent and without justification.

It would subjugate the courts to the will of Congress and the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary, the only certain shield of individual rights.

It contains the germ of a system of centralized administration of law that would enable an executive so minded to send his judges into every judicial district in the land to sit in judgment on controversies between the Government and the citizen.

It points the way to the evasion of the Constitution and establishes the method whereby the people may be deprived of their right to pass upon all amendments of the fundamental law.

It stands now before the country, acknowledged by its proponents as a plan to force judicial interpretation of the Constitution, a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy.

Under the form of the Constitution it seeks to do that which is unconstitutional.

Its ultimate operation would be to make this Government one of men rather than one of law, and its practical operation would be to make the Constitution what the executive or legislative branches of the Government choose to say it is—an interpretation to be changed with each change of Administration.

It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America.

Rejection of Proposal Is Urged in Rebuff to Roosevelt

Effort to Coerce Court Is Charged

Theory of Bill Assailed as Violation of Spirit of Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—In the most stinging rebuff ever given President Roosevelt by a legislative group since he came to office the 10 to 8 majority of the Senate judiciary Committee today called for the crushing rejection of his Supreme Court reorganization program, and marshalled 30,000 words of argument and statistics against it.

"We recommend the rejection of the bill as a needless, futile and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle," it declared.

In a statement which at times reached a level of ardent eloquence, the majority of the divided committee urged that the court proposal be not only scrapped but be "so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Effort to Coerce Court

At one point it declared of the President's proposal.

"It stands now before the country, acknowledged by its proponents as a plan to force judicial interpretation of the Constitution, a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy."

The report broke precedents in several directions. It was unparalleled in the relations of a New Deal Congress with the President. Its pungent phrases were written by Democrats, primarily for Democrats. It epitomized the Democratic revolt which the Roosevelt proposal has created, although the fact of the actual presentation depended primarily on the balance-of-power support of three Republicans in an evenly divided Democratic split in the committee. Furthermore, the report, by its ringing terms, seemed to brook no compromise. It presented a compendium of weeks of committee argument against the presidential plan, obviously designed to become a campaign handbook in any battle lying ahead.

Hatch Favors Compromise

Senator Carl A Hatch, one of those who signed the report, filed a separate statement indicating that he might approve a revised form of the President's proposal.

"It has been my thought that the principal objections set forth in the majority report can be met by proper amendments to the bill," he said, "that with sufficient safeguards it can be made a constructive piece of legislation."

This was not the view of the other nine members signing the report. The heart of their statement was found in six main reasons presented for rejecting the plan, and the compact summary at the conclusion.

The bill, says the report:

1. Does not accomplish any of the objectives for which it was originally offered.
2. It applies force to the judiciary and in its initial and ultimate effect would undermine the independence of the courts.
3. It violates all precedents in the history of our government and would in itself be a dangerous precedent for the future.
4. The theory of the bill is in direct violation of the spirit of the American Constitution, and its employment would permit alteration of the Constitution without the people's consent or approval; it undermines the protection our constitutional system gives to minorities and is subversive of the rights of individuals.
5. It tends to centralize the federal district judiciary by the power of assigning judges from one district to another at will.
6. It tends to expand political control over the judicial department by adding to the powers of the legislative and executive departments respecting the judiciary.

Proposal Denounced

But it was in the spirited temper of the retort to President Roosevelt's proposal that observers found major interest. Signed by seven Democrats and three Republicans, they called on Congress to refrain from setting a precedent "after 150 years of loyalty to the constitutional ideal of an untrammeled judiciary" which "could be followed hereafter whenever a Congress and an Executive should become dissatisfied with the decisions of the Supreme Court."

Like the call of a trumpet for battle, the report continued at this point:

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a proposal to alter the decisions of the court by enlarging its personnel has been so boldly made.

"Let us meet it.

"Let us now set a salutary precedent that will never be violated.

"Let us, of the Seventy-Fifth Con-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Governors Island Tercentenary Is Observed by Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—With the season open for tercentenary celebrations in America, the United States Army joined the historical procession today with an eight-day observance to mark the purchase of Governors Island from the Indians. Free to the general public, the celebration will continue through June 20 at Fort Jay here.

Wouter Van Twiller, second governor of New Netherlands, is held to have been the purchaser of Governors Island, then called Pagganck, for two ax heads, a few nails and other trifles delivered to the aboriginal owners in June, 1637. Only 11 years before, Peter Minuet, director-general of New Netherlands, had invested in New York City real estate by buying Manhattan Island from the Indians for trinkets valued at about $24.

Enlarged by new filled ground, Governors Island today contains about 173 acres and is the headquarters of the Third Corps Area. It lies just a short distance off Battery Park, on the southern end of Manhattan. Garrisoned by the Sixteenth Infantry, the island is inhabited by about 2000 officers and men and families of the commis-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Coal Mine Walkout Spreads As Men Join C. I. O. in Strike

Labor Board Calls Officers of Inland Steel to Answer Charges

Coal miners in the south and midwest are leaving the mines to support the Committee for Industrial Organization in its battle for written contracts from independent steel companies. Uncertain quiet dominated Monroe, Mich., and Johnstown, Penna., after a week end in which Monroe witnessed a peaceful mass meeting of C. I. O. workers and Johnstown saw an outburst of violence at the Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company

Labor highlights by the Associated Press follow:

Johnstown, Penna.—Thousands of miners left diggings owned by two big independent steel corporations.

Washington, D. C.—United Mine Workers of America announced that virtually every mine in Pennsylvania and West Virginia is shut down.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board summoned the Inland Steel Company to answer charges it refused to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Detroit, Michigan — The United

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Lewis Orders Miners in 17 Captive Shafts to Cut Off Fuel Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Facing the most determined resistance which the C. I. O. labor organization drive has encountered in months, John L. Lewis today threw the strategic power of 9500 miners in 17 captive mines into the effort to win what is recognized here as a crucial test of C. I. O. strength on the Cleveland-Detroit-Chicago steel strike front.

He announced he would take this step at a special press conference

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Compromise Seen As Next Move In High Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Congress prepared today to see what happens when an irresistible force hits an immovable object.

Lined up on one side in the judiciary reorganization fight, now opened in full panoply by the judiciary committee adverse report, is the strength and prestige of the New Deal, exerting a force heretofore regarded as irresistible. Lined up against it is the massed strength of the Republican remnant, plus the schismatic Democrats, pledged to immovable resistance.

Both sides of the campaign prepared their strategy for the next move in the great fight.

It was agreed that few issues have been prepared with such advance discussion in the country as a whole. A nation-wide argument has pro-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Lower U. S. Courts Voice Opposition To 'Reform' Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon, member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, released today replies from a questionnaire sent to federal circuit and district judges, indicating opposition to a feature of the Roosevelt proposal for reorganization of the lower courts.

The Steiwer activity and the replies of judges indicated that this phase of the President's reorganization plan, together with the Supreme Court phase, would be subject to senatorial attack.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed that for each judge in the lower federal courts eligible to retire at 70 who failed to retire a supplementary judge should be named. If the services of the judges so named were not needed in the circuit or district court to which they have been appointed, they might be temporarily assigned by the Chief Justice to areas of congestion.

72 Replies Received

Mr. Steiwer received 72 replies from circuit and district judges, 14 stating they needed additional help, 53 stating they needed no help, and five noncommittal. Most of the 14 judges indicated the needed help must be permanent in character; only one judge leaned to the idea of a temporary assignment of a roving judge.

Letters of a number of judges opposed the proposal for itinerant assignments on the ground it would be impractical and would fail to give needed relief.

Districts listed by Senator Steiwer as reporting a need for additional help were Massachusetts, middle district of Pennsylvania, western

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Call White House: Guest Shut Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Roberta Jones, pretty young dancer, will have an exciting story to tell her grandchildren. Known professionally as "Roberta Jonay," she has been a White House guest for the past two weeks. Each night she has been driven in a big White House limousine to do her solo dance on the Shoreham Hotel terrace.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr. met Miss Jonay through another dancer, Miss Martha Graham, at New York's Neighborhood Playhouse. Miss Graham told them she had real talent.

The President's wife asked Miss Jones to come down from New York to dance at the White House party for newspaper correspondents. Then she began an engagement at the Shoreham, and Mrs. Roosevelt took a party of friends out one night to watch her.

For two weeks Miss Jones came and went as any member of the President's family with White House cars, swimming pool and servants at her command. Her engagement ended Saturday night. Today she is back in Greenwich Village.

Only one thing marred Miss Jones' stay at the White House, and she took that as a joke. She walked out the front door, got entangled with sightseers and found she could not get back in because the guards did not know her. She was about to go to a drug store to call up Mrs. Roosevelt, when a chauffeur recognized her and came to her rescue.

Energy in One Glass of Water Put at Billion Kilowatt Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 14—The day may come when material science will draw from a glass of water useful energy that would yield more than a billion kilowatt hours of energy and endless fuel from the sun, in the opinion of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, University of California professor of physics and director of the radiation laboratory there, speaking at the sixty-fifth annual commencement of Stevens Institute of Technology here yesterday.

"We are now on the threshold of a new era fraught with potentialities for the future as in the days of Faraday or Roentgen, the era of the atomic nucleus," he said.

Matter as Energy

"One of the great consequences of Einstein's theory of relativity was that matter is one form of energy. It was a logical consequence of the theory that matter conceivably could be destroyed and converted into an equivalent amount of energy in the ordinary form of radiant energy, heat or kinetic energy and vice versa. . . .

"Now that it is an established fact that matter can be converted into energy, let us consider for a moment what this means. At the outset, one is impressed with the tremendous amount of energy tied up in the form of matter. For example, a simple calculation according to the relativity theory shows that a glass of water, if completely destroyed and converted into useful energy, would yield more than a billion kilowatt hours—enough energy to supply a city with light and power for quite a time.

"The source of the sun's energy has long been a great mystery, for there is good evidence it has been blazing at its present brilliance for a billion years and as yet there is no sign of its going out. Fuel for this almost eternal blaze could be of no ordinary sort. Astronomers and physicists now believe that conditions within the sun are such that nuclear reactions are taking place on an extensive scale, with the destruction of matter and conversion into radiant energy. Thus the sun is gradually losing its mass through the ages; slowly its very substance is radiating into space."

Practical Application

"Although I cannot encourage the view that some day you will be running power plants by the release of sub-atomic energy," he added; "that you will be using the nuclei of atoms as fuel, I do wish to emphasize that the establishment of a great principle of the equivalence of mass and energy is none the less of great practical importance. It is probable that in your lifetime and in mine this great principle will play a vital role in technical developments which you and I at the moment are not dreaming of, for such has been the history of science."

The Monitor Index

Monday, June 14, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Economics in the News

Labor Standards Board—An Example of Reform by Way of Control Instead of 'Compensation'—The Meaning in Regimentation and Higher Prices

—By H. B. E.—

All in all, the conclusion of this long-winded series of articles on the Black-Connery Bill will have been reached before I emphasize it. The bill is politically objectionable, questionable in some of its parts on social grounds and dubious in its economics. It is an example of reform by blanket controls vested in the Federal Government.

Where such control would take the country has already been revealed in the hearings. Mr. Canham reported a day or two ago that "the drive for protection heading into Washington, upon senators, representatives, and departmental officials alike, has seldom been exceeded." Naturally; the bill would put up the costs of doing business, thereby creating a demand for further tariff protection.

To this protectionist demand the legislators seem to be lending a willing ear. Indeed, it is proposed that the Labor Standards Board should be endowed with a tariff function. Under the bill it would have enormous powers without transferring the functions of the Tariff Commission to it. But if to those powers were added the authority to put up tariffs at its discretion, even, as is suggested, to embargo foreign products entirely, the Supreme Court itself would have a rival in authority.

* * *

I do not know where the proposers think they would obtain the necessary wisdom for such omnibus administration. The board's task in putting a floor under wages and a ceiling above hours would be herculean in itself. But to be a tariff commission, too—! One can imagine the steady trek of business men to the board seeking offsets to their additional costs.

Thus the consumer would have to pay—and pay. In the first place, he would be subjected to increased prices for the higher costs caused by the putting up of labor standards. Secondly, his purse might be further assaulted by those concerns which obtained tariff protection. For it would be impossible for any board—economically, let alone politically—exactly to offset the rise in producing costs in raising the tariff. Cost data are too nebulous to allow of strict tariff offsetting.

Most of the trouble in the NRA was due to the inability to get at the facts of costs preparatory to allowing price fixing. A chairman of the Federal Trade Commission once said that "80 per cent of American manufacturers do not know their costs of doing business." NRA, however, could not examine the books of every business concern in the country. It accepted some costs sheets, rejected others, and made its own estimates as to yet others. By and large, the higher prices more than covered the higher costs.

This would be precisely what would happen when the higher tariffs were dished out. The business men, as they did under NRA, would get enough tariff protection to more than cover themselves for abiding by the provisions of the Labor Standards Board. At any rate, such a result has always been the case in tariff and price-fixing history.

* * *

I have aligned high tariffism with price fixing. One of the good features asserted for the Black-Connery Bill was that it would avoid such mistakes of the old NRA as price fixing and production control. But what else would higher tariffs mean? The protectionism imposed upon the country since the war has been the parent of monopolistic price fixing. The experience of the depression should have shown how baneful this was to our economic society. It produced a lopsided price structure when put side by side with unregulated prices—a lopsidedness which was responsible for such a maldistribution in income that the farmers were beggared.

No wonder the farmers are looking askance at the Black-Connery Bill. Urban consumers would find themselves mulcted in much the same, though in a less serious, way. The best cure for the lopsidedness—that is, the best pass key to redistribution in income—is lower prices, not higher prices.

And this is the only method which does not trespass upon the country's political institutions. Price fixing means regimentation. Woodrow Wilson in 1908 wrote: "Regulation by commission is not regulation by law, but control according to the discretion of government officials. Regulation by law is judicial, by fixed and definite rule, whereas regulation by commission is an affair of business sense, of the comprehension and thorough understanding of complex and various bodies of business. There is no logical stopping place between that and the actual conduct of business enterprise by the Government." Wilson was referring to precisely such measures as the Black-Connery Bill. The march to regimentation would be quickened by the addition of tariff powers. Regimentation would have to begin at the ports lest "sub-standard" imports come into the country to compete with standard American products.

The measure would thus deal a damaging blow at the economic liberalism embodied in the trade agreements policy. Yet it is upon the trade agreements policy that Americans must rely in countering the income maldistribution which was revealed so glaringly in the depression. Only by letting down the tariff bars will price fixing and monopoly be dislodged.

Let it not be thought that freer trade is the panacea for economic maladjustments. "Compensations" are necessary as well as freedom—compensations administered by the Federal Government in correcting both social and economic frictions. Compensation, however, is a different concept from control. The former is consistent with the political institutions of the country. Control is not.

Compensation, too, is feasible economically. Control is not. Witness the President's Committee on Industrial Analysis, reporting on the experience of the NRA. "If controls of the NRA type are to be tried again, the experience indicates that the attempt should be limited to a few important industries in order that proper standards of investigation and adequate supervision may be maintained, and should be guided from the start by more definite principles and policies such as NRA experience indicates as being likely to stand the test of application." These words should be hung in the committee room where the Black-Connery Bill is being considered.

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Reich Sees Moscow Executions As Barring Reds From Locarno

MOSCOW, June 14 (AP) — Twenty-eight persons have been convicted and executed at Svobodny, in the Soviet Far East, for "wrecking" the Amur Railroad, it became known today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 14—The Moscow executions of eight army officers are interpreted here as final and conclusive evidence that co-operation between western Europe and Soviet Russia is impossible—the gulf between their respective political systems and outlook being too great to be bridged.

While certain sections of the press content themselves with maintaining that these recent trials prove that Joseph Stalin is master of Russian policy, both foreign and internal, a majority emphasized talk among western democracies of the dawning of new liberalism in Russia or of the Soviet playing a role in a new European balance of power must now realize that such ideas are absurd and that Soviet participation in Europe can only disturb peaceful developments.

In view of what has happened, the growing understanding between Poland and Roumania and the moral solidarity which is claimed between the Third Reich, southeast Europe and Italy, are represented as a bulwark against catastrophe for western Europe.

On the other hand those powers (particularly France and Czechoslovokia) which by their alliances with Russia "opened the doors of Europe to powers of destruction," are declared to carry a very heavy responsibility.

In general, informed circles are waiting for more information regarding the background of these Moscow executions, especially as to popular sentiment in Moscow itself before forming any definite conclusions.

Whither Mr. Stalin's counter-revolution is leading, particularly what will be the attitude of the Red Army under Mr. Stalin and the Defense Commissar, Klementi E. Aoroshiloff, is the question Berlin is asking.

Since the idea of the great Red Army as a guarantee of European peace is fantastic to National Socialist conceptions, it is hoped that the new Moscow developments may compel western Europe to realize the dangers of Communism, and therefore that they may work out to National Socialist advantage.

Trotzky Forecasts End Of Stalinist Dictatorship

MEXICO, D. F., June 14 (AP)—Leon Trotzky, former Bolshevist leader now in exile, said Saturday that he saw in the execution of eight army leaders in Moscow "the beginning of the end for the Stalinist dictatorship."

"Stalin has dealt to the army the most terrible blow that it is possible to imagine," he said in a statement. "The army has become lower by several heads. It is shaken in morale to its foundations."

"Where the bureaucracy as a whole is completely independent of the people," he said, "the military bureaucracy strives to become independent of the civil bureaucracy. The conflict between the two sections of the bureaucracy, or more concretely, between the political bureau on the one hand, and the flower of the Soviet military command on the other, is at the bottom of the last trial."

'Good Neighbors' Of Latin America Greeted in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, June 14 (AP)—Texas greeted 19 Latin-American nations on June 12 with a gay Pan-American exposition to cement the "Good Neighbor" policy.

In new splendor since last year's centennial celebration, the exposition grounds made a vast pattern of historical commemoration—dedicated to the "amigos" south of the Rio Grande.

Senator Tom Connally of Texas stood on the steps of the Hall of State and said, "We want Pan-America to have a large and valuable share in the rich rewards that an alluring future offers. We strike hands with the nations and people of Pan-America and pledge them peace and friendship, trade and commerce and interchange of educational and cultural influences and impulses."

He followed closely along President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy, saying, "Pan-America is setting an example which might be emulated with profit by the nations of the whole world who are now sharpening their swords and drying their powder."

A $75,000 jeweled lock at the main gate, symbolic of international friendship, was opened by 21 girls who inserted keys in the names of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Texas and the United States.

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Restored Betsy Ross House Dedicated

Drawn by Helen L. Woerner

Newly-Restored Betsy Ross House
Historic Philadelphia Building Was Opened With Ceremonies Radiocast Over a Nationwide Network as One Event of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Celebration to Be Held on Flag Day

Envoys from new world nations raise flags of their own countries as part of ceremony in building where original 'Stars and Stripes' was fashioned.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 14—Ambassadors and ministers to the United States from New World republics stepped through the door of the newly restored Betsy Ross Flag House today, to join in the dedication program. Arrangements had been made for American flags, presented to the 20-odd republics for this occasion, to be flying at the same hour from their capitols.

The program, prepared for radiocasting on a nation-wide network, as one event in Philadelphia's Constitution Sesquicentennial celebration, included solos by Agnes Davis, Metropolitan Opera soprano, music by the Police Department band, talk by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, description of the restoration work by A. Atwater Kent and a formal acceptance of the historic building by William E. Carr, president of the Betsy Ross Flag House and Memorial Association.

Envoys Raise Flags

Following dedication ceremonies, the Central and South American diplomats proceeded to Independence Hall to raise flags of their own countries to fly for the first time there with the Stars and Stripes. Their visit to Philadelphia concluded with a reception at Mr. Kent's estate at Ardmore, Penn.

The door through which the visitors stepped into the Betsy Ross House opened today on the right of the little red brick building, instead of on the long-accustomed left—where a little window now peers cautiously at the rumbling traffic on Arch Street.

That is only one of the many changes made under the direction of R. Brognard Okie, authority on Colonial architecture, in his attempt to restore the house to its condition in 1776, when Betsy Ross sewed busily in a back room, joining stripes of red and white silk and a circle of stars on a blue field, in carrying out General Washington's instructions for making a new American flag.

The work of restoration, made possible by a gift of $25,000 from Mr. Kent, retired radio manufacturer, has been rushed during the past four months in order to complete it in time for the formal reopening on Flag Day. Protective board fences and last pieces of scaffolding were removed just in time for the ceremonies.

Authentic Restoration

The moving of the front door from the left to the right is only one of many changes made in the effort to repair the damage of successive "improvers" of the property. The flag room itself no longer has a mantle and in place of a back door there is now the window and window-seat which were there—research and careful study of the structure of the building showwhen Betsy plied her needle to stitch together the pieces of the flag as Washington hoped to bind closer together the diverse sections of the new republic.

The house was saved from demolition last year by Mr. Kent's offer to pay for its restoration and by the city's agreement to write off past taxes.

In carrying out restoration work the old bricks, boards, nails and even plaster, were used wherever possible. Where fireplaces had to be replaced and original mantels had been destroyed, others were obtained from Revolutionary houses in other parts of the city. Bricks and window glass were also obtained, when needed, in this way.

Hitherto only two rooms of the house have been open to the public, but now all eight may be inspected, and each is a delight to students of Colonial architecture and furniture.

A small building in the same architectural style, constructed of actual Colonial brick, has been erected at the back of the house, to house rest rooms for visitors and a heating plant.

Hawaiians Use Photos For Palace Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Using faded and brittle photographs instead of blueprints to guide them, workmen will begin soon to restore the throne room in Iolani palace to the condition of its former grandeur when it was the pride of Hawaii's kings.

An appropriation of $5000 for the restoration was made available in a bill recently passed by the territorial legislature and approved by Gov. Joseph Boyd Poindexter.

Old photographs in territorial archives showing the throne room as it was in the days of the Hawaiian monarchy will guide workmen in their task. Several of Hawaii's venerable citizens who retail vivid memories of the monarchical splendor will likewise be available to serve as technical advisers.

France Unveils Statue Of Jacques Marquette

LAON, France, June 14 (AP)—France's first statue of Jacques Marquette, the seventeenth century Jesuit missionary who explored the upper valley of the Mississippi, was unveiled here yesterday on his 300th anniversary, in the presence of high French and American officials. Laon is Marquette's birthplace.

A vial of Mississippi River water, brought by H. H. Kidder of Marquette, Mich., was poured on the monument as part of the dedication ceremonies.

What's Behind Soviet Purge?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What lies behind Soviet Russia's latest treason trial, with its secret sessions and sudden sentence of execution for eight high army officers?

In the absence of adequate information, even from correspondents within Russia, the trend of events can only be surmised. But opinion within and without Russia accepts the army trial as the latest and most serious—perhaps the most significant—in a long series of "purges."

"Trotzkyist" Trials

Former trials have appeared theatrical, staged. They were calculated to influence opinion at home and abroad with the grim intent of Soviet leaders to brook no interference.

The army trial dispensed with theatricals. No reports of the generals' confessions were broadcast by radio or press. On previous occasions, confessions were used to hammer fear of treason into public consciousness.

This was clearly seen in the so-called "Trotzkyist" trials. The first occurred last August. Sixteen former Soviet leaders pleaded guilty to plotting the assassination of Joseph Stalin and other officials.

From Aug. 19 to Aug. 23 the defendants were tried in a courtroom crowded day after day. Details of the alleged conspiracy were blazoned abroad. The accused included Gregory Zinovieff, former head of the Third International, and Leo Kameneff, brother-in-law of the exiled Léon Trotzky. All 16 were given the supreme penalty.

The second major Trotzkyist trial, last January, resulted in death penalties for 13 of the 17 defendants. Karl Radek, former foreign editor of the official newspaper Izvestia, escaped with a 10-year prison term. Three others received prison terms.

World Reactions

"I ask no consideration of mercy," cried one of the accused in the January trials. Others boldly pleaded guilty to crimes of treason which their friends and the world found incredible.

Comment abroad has become less complimentary to the Stalin regime as mass executions have multiplied. Most observers see a confession of weakness on the dictatorship's part.

One by one, the main divisions of Soviet Administration have been "purged." Even the OGPU, or secret police, has not escaped. The navy and diplomatic corps are notable exceptions. The army trial may prelude invasion of these fields.

Mass executions have covered Russia geographically as well as by profession. Execution of 11 at Khabarovsk last month brought the total in the Far East recently to 55. More than 20 were executed at Tiflis about the same time.

Such a spate of official killings has dulled the naturally callous public reactions of Russians toward official severity. Abroad, the trials are having effects possibly not foreseen by the Soviet hierarchy. Commentators see either a genuine growth of opposition to Stalin from both Right and Left, or an official madness which "shies at shadows."

Either alternative weakens Stalin's prestige abroad.

Dam Diverts Niagara Flow

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Out in the middle of the Niagara River, close to Niagara's roaring cataract, a group of men has been at work to increase the use of the falls.

Engineers and construction workers have been perched on the end of an 800-foot weir jutting out into the swirling rapids no farther from the brink of the falls than a good golfer could drive a ball.

They have completed the first step in the construction of a concrete wall, which will divert water from the center of channel to Canadian shore, and which in the winter will lift ice heretofore jamming water intakes for a Canadian power plant.

The project, when completed, will be a dam which will form a high water pond close to the plant intakes. It will raise the level of the ice pack, which will be swept over the wall, keeping the ice above the level of the intakes.

In previous winters, ice piled up so solidly in the forebays of the power company that not enough water trickled through the jam into the penstocks to keep up power production.

The project, the cost of which will be about $350,000, was begun last December. Work on the temporary wier has been accomplished under difficulties, engineers said, because of the rough waters of the upper rapids and the uncertainty of the charting.

A power plant on the American side of the falls has not experienced trouble with ice in getting its water supply. Rob Roy MacLeod, vice-president of the company, said construction of intakes prevented any ice jams. The American company gets its water through a canal far above the falls.

At the Canadian plant, water for the power drop enters directly at the surface, without going through a canal. Protective devices to eliminate ice cannot be constructed.

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New South Wales Drafts Soil Conservation Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Immediate measures for control of erosion have been approved by the New South Wales Government. The full proposals call for legislation to be introduced during the next parliamentary session, but a start is to be made by seeking the co-operation of owners of settled lands.

The Minister for Forests, Albert Vincent, said that a special authority would be set up within his department to conduct surveys and investigations, disseminate information, and prepare "projects."

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Sun's Rays Provide Even Heat To Dwellings of 'Glass City'

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—A "weatherless" city of glass, where the population would feel neither heat nor chill throughout the year, was sketched as a vision of what New York may be like in the year 2000.

Buildings in the form of arrows and airplane propellers, playgrounds on the rooftops, and parking lots underground are parts of the plans two young architects drew as an ideal conception of how Sixth Avenue—unsightly now with its gaunt elevated structure—could look if its merchants succeed in the campaign they started this week to modernize and beautify the street.

Glass architecture is no longer new. An office building of glass brick is now rising on Fifth Avenue, and another is going up in Washington.

The type of glass proposed for the city of the year 2000 admits 85 per cent of available light, but transmits no images.

The buildings of the city were designed in fantastic shapes, because those shapes proved to be the most efficient way to get sunlight on all sides of the houses. The airplane propeller design gave solar exposure to all but a thin slice on the northern side of the buildings, and this slice was therefore set aside for elevator space.

Laboratory Design

The controlled weather was based on air-conditioning experiments which show that heat rays, which have little apparent effect on air temperatures, are largely responsible for the warmth we feel in our bodies.

Normally, these rays come from the sun and behave very much like rays of light, radium or radio; that is, they can be reflected, directed or broken up by artificial means. In the atmosphere their influence is outweighed by other factors. In the laboratories, however, methods have been developed whereby 90 per cent of the heat a person feels is produced by the rays. A room where the air temperature is below freezing seems warm because of artificial radiation shot out from the cold walls; when the process is reversed, a room where the air temperature is above 100 degrees seems cool. A wind blowing into the room spoils the effect, but it can be offset by increasing the radiation.

Anticipating that this heat control would be perfected in the next 60 years, the architects made it the fundamental basis of their "city of 2000."

To shield the glass houses from the rays that come from the sun in summer, the plans call for sheets of thin metal to be rolled back of the glass like window shades or venetian blinds. In winter, the plates would be rolled back to permit a maximum of winter sun.

Outside Temperature Ruled

Pedestrians in the future city would be able to promenade on the sidewalks without discomfort, for the streets would be cooled in summer and heated in winter by metal plates arching out from each building at about the first floor level. The plates would either radiate heat or absorb it, depending on the time of year.

One of the architect's sketches depicts an outdoor opera house, sunken below street level, heated (or cooled) by radiation plates arched over the stage and along the auditorium sides.

Another sketch shows rooftop playgrounds patterned to accommodate both summer and winter sports. Here the radiation would be shot from lights, just as ultra-violet radiation is now.

Cross streets were eliminated by underpasses of heavy glass, and parking was cared for below street level in large air-conditioned spaces.

The general design is a radical departure from most futuristic plans, in that it reduces the number and size of skyscrapers. Housing is laid out full length rather than being stood on end. Landscaping is generous, with every street being in effect a channel between two building-dotted parks.

The plans were drawn by Olindo Grossi, winner of the Prix de Rome in 1933, and Max Marek Feldman.

V. Clement Jenkins, president of the Sixth Avenue Association, described the Sixth Avenue situation as an ideal opportunity to try to carry out the "future city" dream. Less than 5 per cent of the buildings now standing on the avenue can remain after the Elevated structure is removed, he said.

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Wagner and Morgenthau Split On Federal Housing Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—A wide difference of opinion exists between Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. over ways and means of financing housing, it was apparent here today following a radio address by the Senator over radio Station WOR last night.

While not mentioning Mr. Morgenthau by name or referring directly to the Secretary of the Treasury's housing proposals, Senator Wagner stoutly defended the bill now before Congress which he has sponsored in the upper House and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, authored in the lower chamber. The Senator held that the Wagner-Steagall bill was the only proposal now before the nation which could solve the housing problem.

The Wagner-Steagall bill calls for Government loans for construction and continuing rent grants under specific conditions for a period of 60 years. These subsidies are designed to meet the difference between the income necessary to sustain the slum-clearance and low-cost housing projects and the rents which tenants in the lower income brackets can afford to pay, whereas Secretary Morgenthau favors outright capital grants of federal money for the purpose. Reports from Washington indicate that President Roosevelt favors the Morgenthau scheme.

Defends His Program

Defending his measure, Senator Wagner held it provides a constant check against extravagance and waste in the operation of the housing projects and enables the Government to halt its contributions at any time if the full benefit does not accrue to those who need low rents, or if persons with higher incomes are allowed to come into the housing projects.

"It is more prudent than a huge capital grant at the beginning, just as a trust fund is more prudent than a gift. It is the only method which measures the aid given directly against the rentals charged, which assures rent reductions equivalent to every penny granted and which really reaches the underprivileged poor.

"The second major advantage of the annual rent contributions is their soundness from the fiscal and budgetary standpoint of the Government.

"When the Government makes grants for low-rent housing and slum clearance, it is spending money for the social purpose of enabling underprivileged families to meet the rental charges of decent homes. This is strictly similar to spending public money to help poor families get hospital service, education or sufficient food and clothing.

Opposes Capital Grants

"No one would propose that in 1937 the Government would give a family enough to care for its hospital bills or its food bills for the next 40 years. Likewise, the Government should not give a huge capital grant to a housing project to cover rent reductions for the next 40 or 60 years. The rent reductions each year are a continuing social benefit and should be paid for in the year when they occur. That is a sound pay-as-you-go policy and enables us to judge directly how much aid the country ought to give to low-rent housing. But to compress into 1937 alone the whole cost of paying for rent reductions for 60 years results inevitably in cutting down our housing proposals to negligible proportions."

Senator Wagner held that in the past federal grants of subsidies for housing had failed to bring rentals low enough to reach "the lowest third of the population—the slum dwellers for whom alone public expenditure is wise and justified."

"To spend public funds to help those who do not need to be helped is extravagant and anti-social," he declared.

Blames Lack of Experience

"This mistake was not deliberate. It was due to insufficient experience. Unfortunately, the financial assistance the federal Government gave toward housing projects was not applied directly toward lowering the rentals charged. Instead, it was given in the form of a capital grant toward the cost of the building and the land.

"As a result, a large part of this public money, instead of being translated into lower rentals, was translated into higher building and land costs, into extravagance in planning and construction. Only part of the public aid was left over for the benefit of those who were to live in the houses.

"A second difficulty of giving away all the money in the beginning was that there was no continuing control. The Government, after giving the money, had no assurance that the projects would be kept available only to families of very low income.

"By bill cures this difficulty very simply. Instead of making a huge capital grant for the purchase of land and the building of a project, it waits until the project is built and then makes small annual grants for rent reduction. Every year it gives just enough to get the rents down that year. If the rents are not brought down to the full extent of the grant, the grant for the next year is withheld. In place of a grant for building, construction is financed by ordinary loans made by the Government and secured and repayable in full at the federal going rate of interest."

Argentina Benefits By U. S. Road Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Argentina is profiting by lessons learned in the United States in highway construction and traffic problems, and as a result, the road problem in that country is being solved through a broad national plan, according to J. Allende Posse, president of Argentina's national highway board.

The $100,000,000 federal road program on which his country is now launched, and which will be completed in 1938, avoids costly mistakes of other nations and was not begun until engineers had completed road transport surveys in other countries, Mr. Allende says. Before beginning construction, a plan was mapped for the national as a whole.

Writing in the current issue of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Argentina's highway chief reports "Following this procedure, we have drawn up plans for a system embracing 30,000 miles of exclusively national roads, that is, a system not including the roads constructed with federal aid. This network, which covers the entire country, will place the large producing areas in communication with the cities, the seaports and neighboring countries, and will be supplemented by a system of provincial roads nearly 600,000 miles in length, the construction of which will take decades, because neither present traffic nor population would justify the immense task of building them, nor would present resources permit it."

Bells Ring Alumni Back to Campus

Corner of Law Quadrangle
University of Michigan

Albert Kahn, Architect, Detroit
Burton Memorial Tower
Housing Baird Carillon

Inset: Rentschlers Studio, Ann Arbor
Alexander G. Ruthven (Inset)
President, University of Michigan
Wilmot Pratt (Below)
Playing on Tower Carillon

Ann Arbor Looks To Next Century In Celebrating Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 14—Contemporary with the State itself, the University of Michigan is celebrating this week the centennial of its establishment upon the Ann Arbor campus.

Beginning today, an impressive six-day ceremony upon the theme "Michigan Between Two Centuries" is unfolding for the benefit of thousands of alumni who have come back for the anniversary. Distinguished speakers here for the events are evaluating the achievements of this state university from the days when it was a one-building educational lookout on a 40-acre farm to its brilliant present of 64 buildings. Plans for future development are also being formulated at this appraisal time.

Speakers taking part in the programs running through Friday include Christian Gauss, dean of the college Princeton University; Frank Murphy, Governor of Michigan; Chief Justice Marvin Rosenberry, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; Justice Louis Fead, of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Cornelius Kelley, president of the Anaconda Copper Company; Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; Edward Bowsher, director of education for Ohio; Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin; John B. Johnson, dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, University of Minnesota; Chauncey Boucher, president of West Virginia University; Marjorie Nicolson, dean of Smith College, and Lyman Bryson, professor of education, Columbia University.

When State Was Young

Activities of the institution today are far flung. An observatory functions in South Africa, excavating expeditions are at work in Egypt and Mesopotamia, and summer camps call students to northern Michigan, Wyoming, and Kentucky. The student body is drawn from every state of the Union and from over 50 foreign parts. Whereas only seven students were enrolled in the class of 1841, the first to graduate, 16,040 were enrolled in credit courses in 1936.

The university actually dates back even further than the century now being celebrated. For it began in 1817, when a system of state education was formulated in Detroit. The Catholepistemiad, as the original college was known, became the University of Michigan on June 5, 1837, when the first Board of Regents of the three-month-old State met in Ann Arbor and took the necessary steps to move the college to the four-year-old town.

In 1841, the first building, Mason Hall, was completed. From this time on Michigan has pioneered educationally. Michigan was among the first American universities to establish seminar methods similar to those used in certain European institutions. Technical training in engineering was introduced in Ann Arbor very early; and in 1891, a course in forestry was inaugurated. Co-education was introduced in 1870.

In conjunction with the Centennial celebration 102 classes are holding reunions.

Chinese and Japanese

Entertainment is arranged, also. The 53-bell carillon is played daily, the Fries Organ is heard each morning, students are presenting the opera, "The Bartered Bride," each day, the university band and both the men's and the women's Glee Clubs are giving programs of Michigan songs. Japanese alumni are giving flowering Japanese cherry trees, Chinese students are presenting a fund for the promotion of Chinese studies.

About 2000 students are expected to don their caps and gowns on Saturday afternoon to parade to Ferry Field for the Commencement exercises. The concrete stand, holding some 15,000 spectators, faces open ground beyond which is the long Intramural Field House. Above the trees in the distance are seen the Gothic towers of the Law buildings, the Baird Carillon, and the Michigan Union.

From a pavilion draped in yellow and blue, Dr. Alexander Grand Ruthven, president of the university, will deliver the commencement address. Graduates will receive diplomas; taps will be sounded; and the university will start its second 100 years.

Defending Rights Of Others Called Basis of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 14—Duty, tolerance, faith—all humble virtues of the pioneers who founded American traditions on a neighborly consideration for others—are the choicest heritages of American youth today, William Allen White, newspaper editor from Emporia, Kansas, told some 1500 graduates at the seventy-ninth annual commencement of Northwestern University, here. Mr. White made no conventional plea for a life of service. Neither did he tell the graduates that a brilliant future in the industrial and business world awaited them. His talk was a friendly sort of chat, the advice of a kindly country newspaperman to the younger folks as to how they might best get along in an American world.

"I take it," he told the graduates, "that we have one common interest—this country of ours, this America called the Land of the Free. This is now your country in which you wish to be happy, and incidentally, I presume, you would like to be useful."

He expressed the view that the world of his generation had made a pretty sad botch out of the inheritance of their grandfathers and that "obviously a couple of centuries of hard work needs to be done on it, before America is turned out, finished in its millennial beauty. But with all these inequities, the old thing does hold together. We turn our country over to you in one piece—which is something."

He pointed out that while nationalism, today as never before, is driving men to disunion and controversy in other parts of the world, the thing that has bound America into one nation is tolerance—tolerance and patience "and indeed, tolerance, and patience upheld by a sense of duty."

"Our constitution," he stated, "is a national compact of our individual and our social duties. It has worked in this country after a fashion, yet the same constitution, or nearly the same has been adopted in a dozen other lands and failed. It has stood up here because Americans actually have a working sense of duty. That has been a crystallizing principle that has held us together—duty of man to man, of region to region, of class to class, or race to race, of faith to faith. That duty has bred something more than neighborly tolerance. It has engendered a profound desire in every American's heart to make life as pleasant as it may be made, not merely for himself, but for others. Thus we have found and cherished true liberty."

He described liberty as founded upon a lively sense of the rights of others and a fighting conviction that the rights of others must be maintained.

"As our country has expanded geographically," he continued, "the political genius for unity has tapped our store of certain basic virtues—neighborly forbearance, meekness, unselfishness and belief in the essential decency of one's neighbors."

Darlington Vicar Resigns

DARLINGTON, Eng., June 14 (AP)—The Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, who braved the disapproval of the Church of England to perform the marriage service for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, yesterday announced his resignation as vicar of St. Paul's Church, Darlington. From his pulpit he declared that his resignation had "nothing to do with events which have taken place lately."

Columbia Names Winners of Honor In Education Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Eight fellowships, entitling the holders to participate in the educational work of one of America's largest institutions of learing, were announced here today by Columbia University. Simultaneously, the University announced the award of 17 scholarships.

Intended for use during 1937-'38, both the fellowships and scholarships recognize unusual ability in the group of young men and women recipients. Two of the fellowships are in engineering, two are in public law and jurisprudence, two are in medicine and two are in English. Of the scholarships, 15 were Italian, one in medicine and one in zoology.

The Italian scholarships were established by Generose Pope, New York publisher, and were distributed among Columbia College, Barnard College, the Graduate School and the university's department of extension.

Pope scholars were appointed to Columbia College for the first time when Paul F. Angiolillo of Brooklyn and Louis Nannini of Cornwall, N. Y., received appointments.

Davis Lawrence Jaffe, a candidate for the Doctor's degree in Electrical Engineering, is the winner of the Samuel W. Bridgham Fellowship in Engineering. Edmund R. Ricker of Groton, Vt., was named William P. Trowbridge fellow in engineering.

The Curtis Fellowships in Public Law and Jurisprudence were given to Kenneth W. Hechler of Roslyn, N. Y., and John J. Kennedy of Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Hechler is a candidate for the Doctor's degree, while Mr. Kennedy is a candidate for the Master's degree at Columbia.

Amelia Earhart On Way to Aden

MASSAWA, Eritrea, June 14 (AP)—Amelia Earhart, who is flying around the world "just for fun," hopped off at 7:30 a. m. (11:30 p. m. E. S. T. Sunday night) for ASSAB, Eritrea, en route to Aden, at the southwestern tip of Arabia.

Before she lifted her monoplane off the runway of Otumlo airport, just outside the Capital of this Italian Colony, she said that she would attempt to fly non-stop to Karachi, India, if weather conditions were good.

She landed here at 2:40 p. m. yesterday from Khartoum, Anglo Egyptian Sudan, to be welcomed by aviation officials after her 450-mile flight.

Aden lies across the Red Sea 400 miles from Massawa while Karachi lies 1600 miles beyond. Her course to Karachi from Aden probably would skirt the deserts and mountains of the Arabian coast and then point northeast over the sea.

Status of Average 1912 Princeton Alumnus Shown

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14 (AP)—The average 1912 Princeton graduate today, as revealed by a twenty-fifth class reunion questionnaire:

Income $8000 a year.
Got "some philosphy of life" out of the depression.
An individualist with no "Made-at-Princeton" stamp.
Presbyterian or Episcopalian.
Voted for Landon.
Favors labor's right to organize.
In same occupation taken up or planned at graduation.
Satisfied (78 per cent) with present occupation.
Fears neither fascism nor communism in America.
Ninety per cent married.

English Language as Peace Medium Proposed by Motion Picture Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., June 14—Adoption of the English language by non-English-speaking nations as a common medium of communicating and exchanging thought, would contribute toward world peace and international good will. Its service to such an end would, perhaps, compare favorably to that now being rendered by the League of Nations and other peace agencies.

This was the opinion voiced by Charles F. ("Chuck") Riesner, motion-picture director, and well-known figure in the screen world.

Propaganda, adroitly employed to create mass psychology for the furtherance of not altogether humanitarian objectives, Mr. Riesner remarked in an interview here, would lose much of its effectiveness if people throughout the world by means of a common language could be taught to understand one another. Distrust, misunderstanding and confusion are frequently caused by difference of language, he said.

But, he queried, would non-English-speaking peoples, fostering nationalistic and racial prejudices, be willing to subordinate a small portion of their national pride in an effort to promote world peace and international good will? Would they, he asked, be willing to extend sincere and intelligent co-operation in return for peace and national security?

Here, Mr. Riesner pointed out, is an opportunity for American as well as British motion-picture producers and screen publications to render a real, though indirect, service to the cause of world peace. A similar opportunity, he said, presents itself to service clubs like the Rotary, Kiwanis and the Lions, all devoted to the furtherance of humanitarian aims.

Through the use of suitable prizes or other inducements, such as scholarships, free travel trips and the like, Mr. Riesner held, the teaching and the use of the English language in non-English-speaking countries could be encouraged. Means employed to such an end, he said, however, should be used with the utmost tact and discretion to avoid ruffling nationalistic feelings.

GLOBE TROTTER RETIRES

"No more roaming", he says. You, too, will say, "why search farther for the best, when it's to be found at the Taft?"

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CHICKEN PATTIES

Here's How to Make it

R & R Boned Chicken (6 oz. can)
1 cup *medium* cream sauce
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Few drops onion juice
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
6 patty shells

Prepare medium cream sauce (using either milk or R & R Chicken Broth for liquid). Season with salt, pepper, lemon juice, onion juice and Worcestershire sauce. Add chicken cut into neat small cubes. Serve in hot patty shells.

SERVE IT PLAIN
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

FILL THE TANK ONCE and drive all day!

FORD "60" OWNERS REPORT
22-27 MILES PER GALLON

FIRST built for England and France, two years ago, the 60-horsepower Ford V-8 is writing remarkable mileage records on American roads today. Private owners, fleet operators, and cab companies alike report averages of from 22 to 27 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

You can fill the tank of your Ford "60" and drive all day—300 to 400 miles—without stopping again for fuel. Besides costing less to run than any other Ford car ever built, it sells at the lowest Ford price in years. That's double economy!

The "60" delivers V-8 smoothness and quiet at speeds up to 70 miles an hour and its older brother, the "85," gives top performance and greater gasoline mileage this year than ever.

Both engine sizes are built into the same roomy car, of the same advanced design, with the same modern features of comfort and dependability that make the 1937 Ford V-8 unquestionably THE QUALITY CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD.

Ford V-8 "60"

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$25 A MONTH, after usual down-payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 Car — from any Ford dealer — anywhere in the United States. Ask your Ford dealer about the easy payment plans of the Universal Credit Company.

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Two Names on C.I.O. Contract Sole Demand of Ohio Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Some 30,000 steel workers are out of work in the Mahoning Valley, known as "the Ruhr of America" and the public is displaying increasing interest in the complex issues.

In this area John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization is at grips with the Republic Steel Corporation, employing about 50,000 men, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, employing about 30,000 men, the second and fourth largest of the so-called "independent" steel producers. The battle is over whether the two companies will sign a contract with the C. I. O. There are no wage increases or other benefits involved.

While the struggle goes on, the steel corporations are losing millions of dollars' worth of orders daily, they are spending large sums to maintain idle equipment and feed and pay maintenance crews. Strikers are losing $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a month in wages and business is virtually at a standstill in Youngstown.

Conflicting Stands

Tom L. Girdler, chairman of the board of Republic, and Frank Purnell, Youngstown's home town boy who became president of Sheet & Tube, insist they never will sign a contract.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a branch of the C. I. O., asserts quietly: "Girdler and Purnell will sign, and the strike will go on until they do."

The fight for the contract is part of the C. I. O.'s move to negotiate signed contracts with all industry. Both Republic and Sheet & Tube already have agreed to comply with terms of contracts signed between Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the C. I. O., but the union leaders want the agreements in "black and white."

"Without the names of the steel producers' officers on the contract in black and white," asserts Mr. Murray, "the agreements are worthless. They can be changed at will—tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. And the signed contract, as provided for in the National Labor Relations Act, is the only security the working man has."

Mr. Murray accuses Mr. Girdler and Mr. Purnell with "bad faith" in refusing to sign the contract. The company officials, on the other hand, assert a signed contract is merely the first definite step toward the "closed shop" and the "check off system"—the system by which union dues are collected by the company from worker's wages.

"Jump in the Lake"

As to why he refuses to follow the Carnegie-Illinois lead in signing, Mr. Girdler replied: "Because someone else jumps into the lake is no reason we should."

Amplifying its anti-contract stand, Sheet & Tube in a printed statement says: "The company is an established legal entity with ample assets to guarantee full performance by it of all agreements it may make and its good faith in this respect never has been questioned.

"The National Labor Relations Act guarantees to employees the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing. A written contract to observe the law is a futile gesture and it is not customary in human or business relations to request or require other parties to agree in writing to obey the law.

"A written agreement brings no advantages to employees which they do not now possess. It does create an artificial need for labor organization officials to negotiate annually a new agreement as each one expires regardless of the necessity for any change in provisions of the agreement. This creates the risk of periodical shutdown during annual negotiations for new agreements.

Enforcement Lacking

"Signed agreements with labor organizations have not resulted in industrial peace. Notwithstanding such agreements, sit-down strikes and other interruptions of employment persist. Those who sign such agreements on behalf of labor are without power to enforce them.

"Another important objection to signed agreements lies in the use to which such agreements are subject by labor organizations. It has been stated by prominent labor organization leaders such agreements definitely are intended to lead to the closed shop and the check-off.

"Establishment of the closed shop principle results in infringement of the free right of individual employees to work regardless of membership or non-membership in a given organization.

"The closed shop is not practicable in the steel industry and the steel industry could not continue its contributions to the scientific and material development of American progress under closed shop conditions, which deny recognition to superior skill and ambition among workers.

"Demand for the closed shop invariably has followed in the wake of signed agreements. In the interim, the fact of a signed agreement has been employed unfairly by labor organizations to coerce employees into joining, and thus the right of self-organization guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act has been infringed. The closed shop treats labor as a commodity without recognition of individual enterprise and skill.

Question of Moral Right

"The company believes it has no moral right to subject its employees to harassment and coercion, leading to the closed shop.

"A signed agreement leading to the closed shop permits collection of huge sums in dues through the check-off and arbitrary nation-wide control through an autocratic single authority. The closed shop is a reversion to feudalism. Under it tribute for the right to work is exacted by an absentee ruler of labor.

"The signed agreement demanded of us could not be enforced by use because it would be a one-sided instrument whereunder the employer alone would possess legal responsibility. The company intends at all times to observe and carry out the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act in letter and in spirit.

"For reasons stated, the company believes any signed agreement would be unfair to that great number of employees who desire to conduct their own collective bargaining, that it would be futile because of the irresponsibility of the other party to the agreement and that it would be used by such other party as a vehicle to coerce and intimidate employees into joining that organization for purposes primarily in the interest of a closer ship and the check-off."

Meanwhile, the strike goes on. Huge plants are idle, and thousands of pickets are patroling the area outside to keep food supplies from men inside, and to keep more men from entering.

Iron Ore in 48 States

Iron ore, the basic material from which iron and steel are made, is found in every state of the Union, although not all deposits are suitable for commercial use.

Londoners Jig on Hyde Park Swards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—The grassy stretches of Hyde Park's National Amphitheater, near the waters of the Serpentine, were the scene on Saturday of a spontaneous performance of England's traditional dances. Dancing in the open air is a thing Londoners seldom get a chance of doing, and these Country Dance Parties—a party in the afternoon for children and one in the evening for adults—were arranged by the English Folk Dance and Song Society in conjunction with the League of Arts, to give them a taste of it.

To these dances anyone may come—and if one can't dance, one may take a chair under a leafy tree and watch the fun.

Children follow the steps of "Flowers of Edinburgh," "Black Nag," and "Gathering Peascods"; men in white flannels and women in light frocks move through the patterns of "Speed the Plow," "Hey Boys, Up We Go," and "Merry, Merry Milkmaids." Dancing is spontaneous, and as each dance is called groups join in or not, just as they please. Most of the children learned the dances in school, for nowadays country dancing is part of the elementary school curriculum.

For the Onlookers

For the delectation of onlookers and dancers alike, a team of expert dancers gave a display of folk dancing in its three branches—country, Morris and sword dancing—showing just how it should—and can—be done. These traditional English dances have their origin in ancient ritual. Morris and sword dancing, performed by men only, was essentially spectacular in character, but the country dances, being primarily social in nature, were

danced by men and women together.

Men, on the whole, seem to have had the best of it, for they claimed the jingling bells of the Morris dances, the gaily colored ribbons and more festive attire, while the women had to be content to dance without these tuneful and picturesque accessories.

Many of the dances are jolly, jigging things, running steps made into patterns and performed to old tunes that are an invitation in themselves. Handkerchiefs wave, hands clap, and off the dancers go till they are hot and breathless and ready to let the next group have a turn.

Some people take up folk dancing because of the satisfaction they gain from dancing expertly and correctly the dances of their great-great-grandfathers way back in history, but many regard it primarily as a sociable pastime. It's more fun than ballroom dancing, they say, and anyone can learn. No long preparatory training is needed, such as is required for ballet, for, though the sequences may sometimes be intricate, the steps themselves are usually easy to perform.

Nowadays, increasing numbers of people enjoy dancing, the Society told the Monitor recently. Nearly every county has a branch of the Society and folk dancing centers exist in towns and villages all over the country. These people get more opportunities for dancing in the open air than Londoners do, for the Society's branches arrange outdoor festivals all over England during the summer months. Historic houses with lovely gardens are often lent to the dancers for these festivals. But later on this summer Londoners are to have another taste of open-air dancing—this time on Hampstead Heath.

Revived the Folk Dance

The man who gave impetus to interest in English folk dancing was Cecil Sharp, collector of old dances and songs. His aim was to give back to the English people their traditional songs. The Society's library today holds manuscripts of some of the music he collected in his search for folklore.

To further his aim, Cecil Sharp established the English Folk Dance Society in 1911. Twenty-one years later this Society united with the Folk Song Society and became the English Folk Dance and Song Society. Cecil Sharp House, headquarters of the Society, was designed as a memorial to him.

The Society's activities include the sending of teams abroad to show the English dances and songs to other nations, and the bringing to England of dance teams and singers from other countries. It also teaches folk dancing in regular classes and at holiday courses. "Drop-in" classes for those who don't know much about folk dancing and aren't quite sure whether they want to know much about it anyway, have recently been started at Cecil Sharp House. These classes have been very successful, the Society says, and have turned many inquirers into enthusiasts.

Miners Join Fight on Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

in 17 captive mines into the effort to win what is recognized here as a crucial test of C. I. O. strength on the Cleveland-Detroit-Chicago steel strike front.

He announced he would take this step at a special press conference summoned here late yesterday, after he and his chief lieutenants of the C. I. O. and the United Mine Workers had spent most of Sunday in conference and consultation over the crisis. Miners are being called out by Mr. Lewis acting in his capacity as president of the United Mine Workers of American.

At the same time, he announced an "entente cordiale" had been reached with the Independent Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen whereby the railroad groups will help C. I. O. forces in their struggle with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Johnstown, Penna.

Move to Halt Coal

The captive mines which Mr. Lewis called on strike belong to Bethlehem Steel and to Youngstown Sheet and Tube. They are not covered in general agreements which the United Mine Workers possess with independent coal operators generally. However, a union membership of 9500 men in the mines is claimed. These are ordered out today and tomorrow in the hope coal supplies of the two companies will be shut off. Independent mines are to be warned not to attempt to fill coal orders from the two companies, it is indicated.

Besides taking these tangible steps to strengthen the position of C. I. O. strikers in steel mills, Mr. Lewis sought to counteract the generally adverse publicity which the strike cause has been receiving of late in the press by denouncing Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, as a "heavily-armed monomaniac" who has "gone beserk" and should be "disarmed and restrained by the Government before he turns the steel districts into bloody shambles."

Further, he alleged the real blame for the new steel strike situation lies with Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem, and William C. Potter, chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who are "putting pressure on Girdler to continue in his resistance to signing a union contract."

Industry's Testing Ground

Officials prominent in organizations representing business and heavy industry have revealed privately here that the steel strikes are actually the testing ground of a new strategy which a large group of independent employers have decided to employ in renewed resistance to Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. This strategy consists of an absolute minimum of observance of the collective-bargaining requirement of the National Labor Relations Act. They contend the act does not require them to sign an agreement and, therefore, they will not sign any agreement with Lewis forces.

If the employers can maintain this position both against the labor board and against C. I. O. strikers, it is believed a crucial setback will have been administered to Lewis forces.

The C. I. O. unquestionably sustained a reverse in the Monroe, Mich., incidents of last week. The general trend of strikes in plants of independent steel companies which refused to follow the lead of the United States Steel Corporation when the latter signed up with the C. I. O. generally was adverse to strikers. "Back to work" movements were being organized in several mill towns and citizen groups were becoming increasingly hostile to strikes. As the week ended, it was believed in some quarters here that Mr. Lewis would have to devise some powerful reinforcement for strikers if strikes were to continue.

Both Sides Need Victory

It is as important for Mr. Lewis to avoid collapse of the current batch of steel strikes as it is to the employers to win them. The precedent established on the strike front undoubtedly will have some influence on the subsequent decision in the courts. If the C. I. O. can win the strikes and force steel companies to sign agreements, it will be entirely academic whether or not the labor act requires formal conclusion of agreements as part of collective bargaining. If, on the other hand, employers win the strike, they are like the man in possession—which is popularly supposed to be "nine tenths of the law."

Sunday announcements mean clearly that all resources of the C. I. O. are going to be utilized, if necessary. Last week the struggle was on picket lines. It proved the Lewis forces could not win there if unsupported. Beginning today they are going to get support. First will be the effort to shut off coal supplies of the plants of Youngstown, Republic and Inland Steel. If necessary, Mr. Lewis also will try to shut off iron ore supplies, it is said. Both sides are mobilizing vast resources. Monroe, Mich., which achieved nation-wide prominence last week, probably does not realize what forces it aroused when it broke the picket line keeping workers out of its single steel plant.

Meanwhile a citation by the National Labor Relations Board against the Inland Steel Company went to the heart of the legal issue at stake in the current strike struggle. Inland Steel is in the same position as the Republic, Bethlehem, and Youngstown companies, which have taken the stand they are willing to bargain, but that bargaining does not mean signing. The board's order calls for public hearings, with Inland Steel charged with violating the collective bargaining statute in the refusal to conclude agreements. The action is the first step toward taking the basic question of the meaning of collective bargaining into the courts.

Navy Discards Pigeons As Army Retains Them

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Wireless has displaced the Navy's gallant homing pigeons, but Army officers said today the winged messengers probably would have a place forever in land warfare.

"They can be used where radio would disclose the position of an isolated body of troops," said Capt. W. R. Minckler of the Army Signal Corps, which maintains 1100 trained pigeons at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Ballot as Strike Substitute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—An increasing volume of cases brought to the National Labor Relations Board for adjudication in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut area was reported today by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director.

On May 1, there were 61 cases before the board in New York, she added. During the month, 190 new cases were received involving 19,929 workers. Of these, 32 cases, involving 3801 workers, were settled by agreement; 11 cases, involving 3946 workers, were dismissed by Mrs. Herrick either because the employer was not engaged in interstate commerce or because the complaint was found, upon investigation, to be unjustified.

Four cases, involving eight workers, were withdrawn by complainants; one case, involving 28 workers, was transferred to Washington, D. C., for final adjudication; 20 elections in which 12,146 workers participated were held; 154 individuals discharged because of union activities were reinstated with back pay for time lost, and seven strikes, involving 1731 workers, were settled.

"The number of elections is increasing steadily, generally by consent of the employer and interested unions," Mrs. Herrick said. "Many cases that started out as a refusal to bargain collectively turned into election cases after a conference."

Mrs. Herrick added that 90 elections, in which more than 60,000 votes would be cast, were scheduled during June.

"There is no question but that the experience of the National Labor Relations Board and its policies are making an impression on this problem of collective bargaining," she added. "Prior to decisions of the Supreme Court, most election cases would have been strike cases. When we substitute the ballot for the strike, we are making progress despite criticism of those who choose not to realize that not all strike issues involve violations of the National Labor Relations Act and that the board can assist only where violations of the law are at stake."

Not a Strike Picket in Monroe As Steel Plant Resumes Work

MONROE, Mich., June 14 (AP)—The strike-troubled plant of the Newton Steel Company resumed operations today unmolested. No pickets were on hand. Monroe officials, however, after a tumultuous mass meeting yesterday marked by an assertion by Van A. Bittner, Chicago, C. I. O. organizer, that pickets would return, took no chances.

Elaborate barricade systems were established around the Newton plant, a subsidiary of Republic Steel Corporation. Six hundred workers entered the plant. At the same time, a conference of city officials and civic leaders was arranged. It was believed plans for "peaceful picketing" might be discussed.

Monroe citizens prevented any unauthorized person from approaching the plant. There were four lines of defense on Elm Avenue, an extension of which constitutes the only road to the plant. Approaching from the city, a visitor first encountered two uniformed policemen. Then came the outpost of deputized civilians. Next was a steel cable stretched between railroad ties set upright in the ground. The cable can be dropped to permit passage of "authorized" automobiles. Finally, there was the main body of the special police, 100 armed men.

Two huge truck trailers were parked at the roadside, one with hay spread on the floor for sleeping purposes and the other for shelter. Within the plant itself were other men prepared to spring to arms if any unexpected emergency should arise.

Harry H. Holloway, district manager for Republic Steel, said plant operations reached 95 per cent of normal today. He asserted only 100 of the 1322 employees were listed as strikers, and declared 25 of them had returned to work. He invited the of the 1322 employees were listed as The city itself was quiet.

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

sylvania and West Virginia is shut down.

Washington, D. C. — The National Labor Relations Board summoned the Inland Steel Company to answer charges it refused to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Detroit, Michigan — The United Automobile Workers of America was confronted by a new rival organization, calling itself the Workers' Council for Social Justice. U. A. W. A. leaders said it smacked of "Coughlinism" and was just another company union.

Detroit, Mich.—The United Automobile Workers of America recorded a victory in the Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture strike, the first strike in the industry in 26 years.

Anderson, Ind. — Nine non-union men were wounded today by a charge of buckshot said to have been fired from U. A. W. A. headquarters. Police arrested five suspects.

How to Remove Mud Stains

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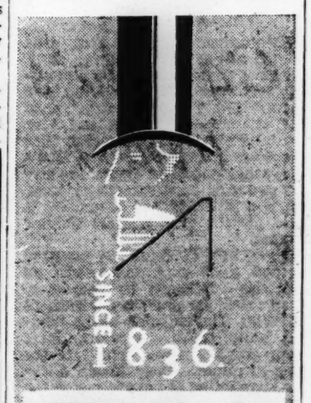

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Canadian-American Affairs Discussed at Kingston, Ont.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 14 (AP)—Noted economists of Canada and the United States gathered here today for a conference on Canadian-American affairs.

Tariffs and trade movements were up for discussion today and tomorrow, while an analysis of labor organizations Thursday was expected to be the high point of the meeting.

The second meeting is jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Queen's University and St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., where the first meeting was held two years ago. Owen D. Young is chairman of the Council of the Conference.

Speakers at the sessions include: Newton D. Baker, former U. S. Secretary of War; Prof. W. W. McLaren, Williams College, and Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment.

The purpose of this Conference is to promote more intelligent appreciation both of current affairs and of long range trends in relations between the two countries. The Conference supplements the work of a survey which has been carried on for four years by an international group of about 70 college and university professors under the direction of Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The subjects to be discussed will be of vital interest and will include Tariffs and Movements of Trade, Financial Interrelationships, Movements of Population, Geographical Factors, Cultural Trends, Labour Organization and Foreign Policy.

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Queen and Her Father Enter Order of Garter In Windsor Pageant

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—A queen and her father made history today amid the brilliant pageantry of the Knights of the Garter.

Elizabeth of England and her father, the Earl of Strathmore, appeared together in picturesque robes for the service of the order in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Never before have father and daughter been members of the order at the same time.

In the chapel for the service were King George VI, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, Queen Mary, and a distinguished assemblage of the peerage. The Duke of Windsor's stall was empty.

This was the first revival of the ceremony in 23 years for the blue-mantled Knights of the Garter, who have only two women members, the Queen and the Queen Mother. The newest knight is Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, until last month Prime Minister.

Queen Elizabeth was made a Lady of the order on her birthday last November; her father received the honor on May 10.

Factory Heads Fined

MANILA, June 14 (AP) — Three Chinese officials of the Pasay fireworks plant, where 19 women and girls were killed in an explosion last March, were fined $50 each today on charges of violating the eight-hour labor law at the factory.

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Even Royalty Enjoys Cake-Cutting

Wide World

Princesses Attend Tea Party at Buckingham Palace

Princess Margaret Rose holding the knife after cutting the cake at a coronation tea party given by the "Not Forgotten" Associations for ex-servicemen still undergoing hospital treatment, at the Royal Riding School, Buckingham Palace, June 6. Princess Elizabeth is closely watching her little sister.

Blum Tax Bills Hit at Power Of Capitalist 'Ring'

PARIS, June 14 (AP)—The People's Front Government organized an offensive today against an "iron ring" of capitalists whom it accused of sabotaging the socialization experiment of Premier Léon Blum.

M. Blum called his Cabinet into session at 4 p. m. (11 a. m., E. S. T.) for debate on extraordinary measures designed to save the nation's finances and at the same time punish capitalist "treason."

The bills will then be presented to the full Council of Ministers tomorrow and rushed to Parliament for approval.

The measures under consideration, sources close to the Government said, included increases in income taxes in the upper brackets as well as a boost in indirect taxes through a rise in prices of gasoline, tobacco, matches and stamps.

Proceeds to Ease Deficit

The bulk of the proceeds will go to help meet the budget deficit. But at the same time, a Government spokesman disclosed, steps were being taken to divert the revenue from the higher income groups to the lower.

Bills were being drafted, he said, for old-age pensions and insurance against crop failures to ease the criticism of the higher costs of living among the lower classes.

A series of week-end speeches heralded the sudden shift of policy and was immediately answered by the Opposition.

Paul Faure, Minister of State and secretary general of M. Blum's Socialist Party, speaking at Lyon declared:

To Break "Iron Ring"

"We Socialists have decided to face our financial difficulties, which can become very acute, and to ask Parliament for the means to break the iron ring which capitalist forces are closing around us."

One of the severest critics of the Blum Government, former Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, told his political followers the five-day work week was responsible for France's financial difficulties. He added: "France must admit the collapse of Léon Blum's experiment."

The ordinary budget deficit has been set by the Government as 9,000,000,000 francs ($396,000,000) for 1937. Other estimates by Government members place the figures, including extraordinary expenditures for armaments, at between 30 and 40 billions of francs or in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000.

Air Crashes Spur Rule Enforcement

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (AP)—Two plane crashes and consequent fatalities to five aerial "joy riders" in the Los Angeles area yesterday spurred drastic enforcement of flying rules today.

J. S. Marriott, supervising inspector of the Federal Bureau of Aeronautics, asked Washington headquarters for more men to handle increasing air traffic and warned airports against violations by pilots.

Three occupants of an old biplane were killed when it lost a wing and plunged 500 feet to a vacant San Marino field. A small training plane carrying two men fell in a tailspin six blocks from its hangar at Grand Central Air Terminal, Glendale. The rented craft crashed on a sidewalk.

'College' Sets High Standard For All Chicago Park Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 14—School days are over tomorrow for some 800 Chicago Park District policemen who, along with thousands of school children, will have no more lessons or homework until fall. For this marks the close of the first term of their continuous training school which was inaugurated last September through a desire on the part of the park board to raise the standards of its police department.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic are not a part of the curriculum, but civics, legislation, current events, scientific crime detection, sociology, traffic regulation, and court procedure are. For this is a serious school and a serious curriculum which will be expanded as the progress of social and physical sciences makes it necessary, its directors say. No mere recruit training school, it offers a continuous process of education which applies to both rookies and veterans alike so long as they remain in the service.

Field of Park Police

The Chicago Park police force is a separate organization from the regular Chicago police. They patrol and police all of the properties of the Chicago Park district, a collection of 134 large and small parks scattered throughout the city. They also control traffic on the city's boulevard system that is estimated to accommodate three fifths of the total traffic and covers a distance of 162 miles. Their district also includes 83 recreation centers, six yacht harbors, and 13 bathing beaches. Because they come in such close contact with the public, special training is felt to be necessary.

Classes are conducted by Lieut. John Leonard, director, and George Murphy, his assistant, who spend all of their time in preparation of lectures, outlining of lessons, framing of questions, studying of new methods for presentation to the class, and even marking of report cards. There is usually a two-hour lecture period followed by an hour of discussion. Lieutenant Leonard, who is a veteran in the department, has prepared a police manual which serves as the text book. Policemen are given assignments in this text and although no written work is required they are required to "know the answers" when called on in class. If they don't they are likely to be ashamed of their report card which is the department's best check on their eligibility for promotion.

Policeman's Alphabet

These police, though grown men, also have their A. B. C.'s, one of their assignments in their manual known as the "Policeman's Alphabet." A, for instance, stands for attention. "Attention—Answer in a civil manner all questions asked, especially those from strangers and children," the manual instructs. "The latter look to you for kindness and guidance." "J—Jokes are out of place, so far as violators of the law are concerned. "P—Play square at all times. The public pays for honest faithful and conscientious service. "V—Viciousness was never intended to be used by a police officer."

Other sections of the manual are given over to courtesy, discipline, how to make reports, conduct in the courtroom, procedure on the witness stand, law enforcement, traffic engineering, statements and confessions and methods of investigations. Civics which includes knowledge of statutes, the local, state and national governmental and judicial bodies, and most common legislation is an important part of the training.

But their learning does not stop at books alone, nor do the police students depend entirely on their superior officers for instructions. Any experts on related subjects who are available are part of the faculty and donate their teaching services. Thus Fred Imbau of the Northwestern University Crime Detection laboratory is the lecturer on the use of the lie detector as well as other methods of solving crimes in place of the third degree or "forced confession method."

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Insurgent Planes Raid Bilbao As Basque Defense Stiffens

BILBAO, Spain, June 14 (AP)—Insurgent war planes from the armies that have pressed into Bilbao's edges raided the center of this Basque capital in midmorning today.

The people of this "Pittsburgh of Spain," besieged almost since the start of the insurgent northern offensive, early in April, fled for shelter as the planes dived and circled. Defense anti-aircraft guns pumped shells into the sky. The insurgents claimed they had taken some houses in Bilbao's actual outskirts.

The road northwest to Santander was under heavy attack from the air. This was virtually the only land artery of escape for the Bilbao population.

Late in the day the Basques admitted officially that the insurgents had taken their advance posts near Zamudio, three miles northeast of Bilbao. Earlier the defenders had claimed the capture of a mountain in a counter attack in the general area and had stated they had pushed back, for a time, the wedge which the insurgents had driven in Bilbao's "iron ring" of outer defenses.

The Basque government of President Aguirre, steadfast ally of the central Spanish government, flatly denied reports that some of its members had fled to Santander.

The Basques declared they had forced back one wedge which the insurgents had driven through the "iron ring." But they admitted there was stiff pressure against them in the Zamudio sector, four miles northeast of Bilbao.

The point in the defenses at which the insurgents have made their deepest dent apparently was Santa Marina, not far east of Bilbao.

Italy Aroused by Omitted 'Non'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist Government early in May could no longer deny Italy's intervention in Spain. It was in fact disclosed in an official document which not only referred to past Italian intervention but made clear provision for future intervention.

The document in question was the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy. In its issue of May 8, 1937, it published the text of a Royal Decree dated April 29, 1937-XV, dealing with the supplementary estimates for the current financial year.

Among the various items connected with the increased expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there was one which read as follows: "Italian contribution to the expenses for the supervision of new intervention in Spain —5,000,000 lire." This paragraph caused a sensation in Rome, and people were wondering what motives had led the Italian Government to make this confession.

It was asked: If Signor Mussolini had now authorized 5,000,000 lire for "new" intervention in Spain, how many more million had he spent since July of last year?

On May 12, however, critics were silenced by a further notice which appeared in the Official Gazette, in which it was stated that the words "the supervision of new intervention, etc.," which were contained in the decree published on May 8, should read "the supervision of non-intervention, etc."

Printers, even in such a thoroughgoing totalitarian state such as Italy, still manage to maintain a sense of humor, even if unconsciously.

Power-Operated Reverse Gears on Trains Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission directed today that all steam locomotives built after next Sept. 1 should be equipped with power-operated reverse gears.

The commission, in its ruling, said locomotives of manually operated reverse gears caused "unnecessary peril to life or limb." The commission directed also that all steam locomotives used in road service which were built prior to Sept. 1, 1937, which weigh on driving wheels 150,000 pounds or more, and all steam locomotives used in switching service which weigh 130,000 pounds or more, now equipped with manually operated reverse gears should be equipped with power-operated gears as they were placed in repair shops.

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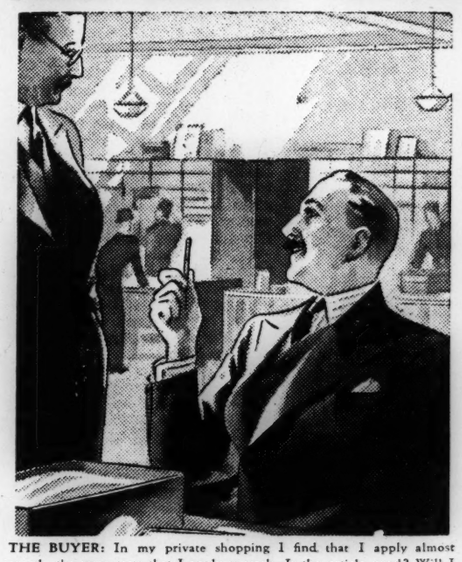
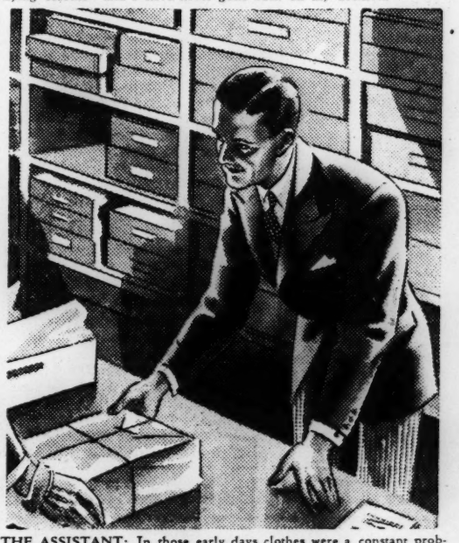


THE BUYER: In my private shopping I find that I apply almost exactly the same tests that I apply at work. Is the article good? Will I find it useful? Is the price right? Are the makers trustworthy? My first suits from The Fifty Shilling Tailors passed these tests with flying colours—and I have never gone back on my decision.

THE HOUSEKEEPER: When I came out of the army in 1919, the first thing I did was to get a suit of civvies. I didn't want anything out of the way, but my recollection is that the price I had to pay was just over six pounds for a suit off the peg. To-day, my suits are tailored to measure, to my own individual needs, and the price is exactly fifty shillings. That just shows . . .



THE ASSISTANT: In those early days clothes were a constant problem in my life. If you served behind the counter you could not afford to be the least bit shabby. Nor could you easily afford to be well-dressed—the money just wouldn't run to it. I can tell you that for hundreds and perhaps thousands of young men in my position. The Fifty Shilling Tailors have bridged the wide gap between smartness and economy without sacrificing either of them.

THE CUSTOMER: My tailor, who is an expert on clothes, once told me that at The Fifty Shilling Tailors the suits are made of brown paper, and cut out with a knife and fork. Having since then had three suits from The Fifty Shilling Tailors and given them an eminently satisfactory trial, I am beginning to think that a knife and fork and some brown paper must be the best weapons for the job, for I've never before been so excellently fitted nor known suits wear so well.

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Allied Powers Sought to Block Rise of Soviet Regime in 1919

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The true story of how the allied powers in 1919 poured men and millions into the futile effort to thwart the establishment of the Soviet Government in Russia and set up in its place a government of military successors of the old Tsarist regime were laid bare for the first time here today in publication by the State Department of the official documents in its possession on this subject.

It is an amazing story, only partly appreciated at the time, in which many people prominent in the United States today played a leading part. They include former President Hoover, who believed that the Bolshevik Government would collapse; John W. Davis, then Ambassador to Great Britain; William Phillips, now Ambassador to Italy, who urged American support for the anti-Soviet forces, and William Christian Bullitt, now Ambassador to France, who predicted Soviet victory and did everything possible to prevent American participation in what he felt was a doomed cause.

Most timely feature of the documents today is the analogy to the situation in Spain where outside nations are today attempting to dictate the outcome of that nation's civil strife. The Russia of 1919 was torn in the same way, with all the world putting a finger in the pie.

The Allied Powers divided the job of destroying the Soviet Government into different parts. It fell to the lot of the United States to aid Admiral Kolchak who attempted to hold Siberia with a capital at Omsk. The British backed General Denikin. French money maintained nearly 50,000 Czechoslovakia troops which provided the backbone of the Kolchak army. Germany and Japan played important roles as well which often crossed the paths of the Allies. The first hint of the friendly present German-Japanese relationship is seen in the complicated maneuverings across the Russian chess board of 1919.

In the private meetings of the Allied leaders in Paris which led to Russian intervention, President Wilson spoke against the project, enunciating the same principles of self-determination of peoples which he applied more successfully elsewhere. At a succession of meetings in Paris in January and February he consistently opposed participation. On one occasion, Jan. 16, he is quoted by the official memorandum as holding that: "We should be fighting against the current of the times if we tried to prevent Russia from finding her own path to freedom" and arguing that part of the strength of the Bolshevik leaders "was doubtless the threat of foreign intervention."

On May 9 President Wilson again said he "had always been of the opinion that the proper policy of the Allied and associated Powers was to clear out of Russia and leave it to the Russians to fight it out among themselves."

Yet by June 11 it had been decided to make public an exchange of messages between Admiral Kolchak and the American Government which came very close to implying recognition and support even though it carefully avoided diplomatic recognition of the Kolchak Government at Omsk as being the Russian Government. From then on every possible financial and material assistance was given Kolchak, with the exception of American troops. There were about 10,000 of these stationed along the Trans-Siberian Railroad as railway guards, but were not called on actually to fight the Soviet forces. The American Ambassador to Japan, Roland S. Morris, was soon at Omsk as the unofficial American Ambassador to the Kolchak Government.

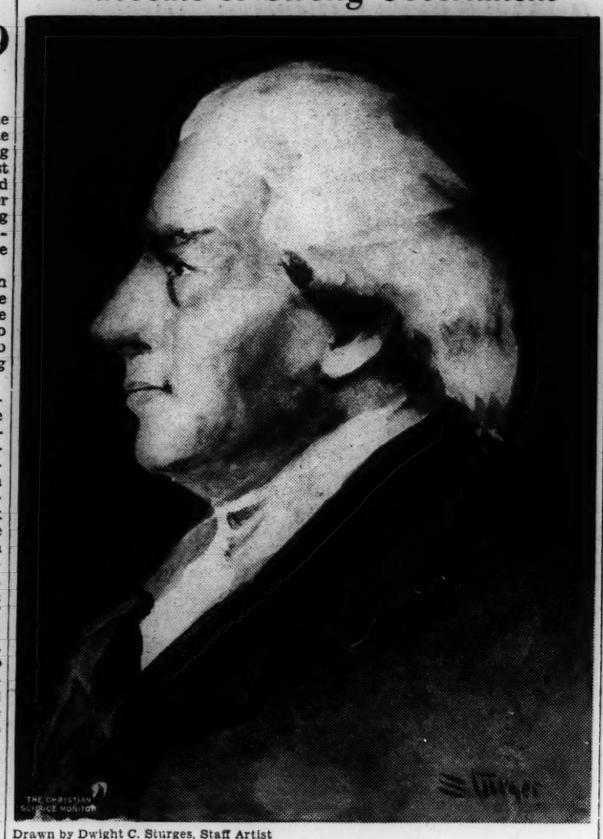
The effort to aid Kolchak, of course, ended in complete failure in the process of which American troops are revealed to have refused on one occasion to obey orders until promised that they would soon be evacuated from Russia.

The Hoover message, dated June 21, 1919, made the following prediction as developments in Russia:

"Sooner or later the Bolshevik Government will fall of its own weight, or it will have swung sufficiently right to be absorbed in a properly representative government. Already one half of the area of the old Russian Empire is under non-Bolshevik influence. No government of any character can stand in this country without an economic reorganization."

Mr. Hoover then recommended establishment of an economic commission which would manage transportation and finance in Russia—the first step to any stable government.

Advocate of Strong Government



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Nathaniel Gorman

Born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1738, He Was Apprenticed While a Boy to a Merchant at New London, Conn., Later Returning to Charlestown, Where He Prospered in Business. Gorman Served in the Colonial and State Legislatures, Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, Where He Advocated a Strong Central Government. William Pierce Described Him as "Much in the Esteem of His Countrymen . . . Eloquent and Easy in Public Debate, but Has Nothing Fashionable or Elegant in His Style"

Federal Convention Surveys National Government Plan

Delegates Agree Upon 19 Resolutions to Be Laid Before People

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 13, 1787

The committee of the whole in the Federal Convention today arose and surveyed its work, which consists thus far of a set of 19 resolutions outlining the general form of government for the United States which the committee believes should be drafted into basic law and established through ratification by the people.

The substance of the resolutions, as given in the report by Nathaniel Gorham, chairman of the committee of the whole, follows:

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of the committee that a National Government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

2. Resolved that the National Legislature ought to consist of two branches.

Elected by People

3. That the members of the first branch of the National Legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several states for the term of three years, to receive fixed stipends . . . out of the National Treasury, and to be ineligible for state or national office during service and for national office during one year afterward.

4. Members of the second branch should be chosen "by the individual legislatures," be at least 30 years old, hold office seven years, receive fixed stipends and be ineligible for other office as in the first branch.

5. Each branch should "possess the right of originating acts." (This article was reinforced today by a refusal to restrict the origination of money bills to the lower house.)

Other Powers Defined

6. The National Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the Confederation, and moreover to legislate in all cases to which the separate states are incompetent; or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation; to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening in the opinion of the National Legislature the articles of Union or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union.

7 and 8. That the rights of suffrage in both branches of the National Legislature "ought to be not according to the rule established in the Articles of Confederation but . . . in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants . . . and three-fifths of all other persons," the "other persons" meaning slaves.

Seven-Year Term

9. That a National Executive be instituted to consist of a single person, to be chosen by the National Legislature for the term of seven years, with power to carry into execution the national laws, to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for—to be ineligible a second time, and to be removable on impeachment and conviction of malpractices or neglect of duty—to receive a fixed stipend . . . out of the National Treasury.

10. The Executive should have the right to negative any act not afterwards passed by two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

11. That a National Judiciary be established to consist of one supreme tribunal, the judges of which are to be appointed by the second branch of the National Legislature, to hold offices during good behavior, and to receive a compensation in which no increase or diminution shall be made to affect persons in office at the time of the change.

12. That the National Legislature be empowered to appoint inferior tribunals.

Jurisdiction of Courts

13. That the jurisdiction of the National Judiciary shall extend to all cases which respect the collection of the National revenue, impeachments of any national officers and questions which involve national peace and harmony. (This article was formulated only today.)

14. Provision to be made for admission of new states.

15. Authorities of Congress to continue till adoption of the new articles.

16. A republican constitution to be guaranteed to each state.

17. Provision to be made for amendment of the Articles of Union.

18. State officials to be bound by oath to support Articles of Union.

19. These amendments, after approbation of Congress, to be submitted to "assemblies recommended by the several legislatures to be expressly chosen by the people."

This report embodies the changes and elaborations made since May 29 in the so-called Virginia plan then presented by Gov. Edmund Randolph.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today: Delegates look back on work already accomplished by convention.

Tomorrow: Members of small-state group formulate plan in opposition to the one adopted in committee of the whole.

Montreal Meeting To Discuss Church Plight in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 12—The peril of extinction now facing the Christian Church in certain countries of Europe will be considered by the 15th quadrennial council of the World Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches at Montreal, June 23 to 29.

Leaders of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches from Great Britain, the Continent, and America, will discuss this and other present-day church situations the world over. The assembly will try to arrive at steps that can be taken by Christians in other countries to save the imperiled churches and to strengthen the life and work of the church in every part of the globe.

The gathering will mark the Diamond Jubilee of the World Alliance, which held its first Council at Edinburgh in 1877.

The 1933 quadrennial meeting was at Belfast, and that of 1929 at Boston. At Montreal the sessions will be held in the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Baruch Warns Against Too Much Regulatory Effort

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, in the commencement address today at Union College, said Government should confine its regulatory efforts to times of booms and panics—which he characterized as "uneconomic areas"—and "not try to regulate everything."

The New York financier, who was made an honorary chancellor of Union College at the graduation exercises, would allow a free play of natural economic laws in between these "peaks and valleys" of our national life.

Mr. Baruch said the doctrine of laissez faire—let be and let pass, the world goes of itself—"was the most effective doctrine in developing a country of continental extent, of boundless resource, and of no previous culture."

"But at about the year 1900," he continued, "it began to catch up with itself. There were no more horizons of free land in the West. In the industrial East, individual initiative had begun to merge into the collectivism of vast corporate initiative. The country was rapidly becoming industrialized, mechanized and highly organized. It was a new economic environment in which the old doctrine of laissez faire, which was conceived as a charter of individual liberty, had not its original application. It became a doctrine, not of individual freedom to develop as it could, but of corporate freedom to do as it would. . . .

"The peaks of prosperity became higher and steeper, but the valleys of depression grew deeper and wider. The old cushions for depression—new horizons of free land—were gone. But we took little heed of this vast change. We clung to the old doctrine of individual laissez faire long after the conditions to which it was suited had vanished."

The panic of 1929 and the lean years following, Mr. Baruch said, "at last thoroughly awakened this nation and the world to the staring necessity of tempering the raw doctrine of laissez faire with the age-old lesson of our race—that we must not lie down dumbly under the destructive effect of natural laws. We must stand up and apply human intelligence to their adaptation. . . .

"Everywhere in western civilization this attempt is being made in every guise from communism to fascism. In our country and England, we see it in a furious effort to make democracy work in a new economic environment. As in all such complete reversals, the tendency is to go too far and at a pace too headlong. It is human nature to do this—to rush from freezing at the ice of laissez faire—regulate nothing—to a burning at the other and fiery extreme of regulate everything.

"To regulate everything in a country of the size and complexity of ours is an infinite task for which there is little if any experience. Woodrow Wilson, in giving instructions for an immense regulation under the stress of war, laid down a rule which at least worked—to leave alone what is being well done, to administer only that which is ill."

In summarizing his address Mr. Baruch said:

"In brief summation, the elements of a sound solution of our problem are: to confine our regulatory efforts to the uneconomic areas of our curve of progress, and not try to regulate everything; to proceed to action only after careful study and never on emotional impulse; and above all, to apply and adapt the natural laws that govern our economy and never seek to repeal or obstruct them."

Charles Lathrop Pack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Charles Lathrop Pack, who passed on here today, was the president of the American Tree Association and founder of Nature magazine. He also was author of the Forestry Primer, of which some 4,300,000 copies have been distributed.

Mr. Pack, whose chief ambition and life's work was to make the American people "forestry conscious," was born in Lexington, Mich., May 7, 1857. He was educated in Brooke School, Cleveland, Ohio, after which he went abroad to study forestry in the Black Forest of Germany. Upon his return he spent several years in explorations throughout Canada, northwest Louisiana and Mississippi, and was among the first to discover that the yellow pine forests of the South were immune from injury by forest fires.

At the end of the World War, Mr. Pack devised a plan for replanting the forest acres of Great Britain, France and Belgium devastated by warfare. In 1920 he began contributing American tree seeds for this purpose. As a result, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will be largely reforested with American trees.

With Walter Hines Page, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University and others, he organized the National Conservation Congress and was elected president of the congress in 1913 and 1914.

Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1918, Syracuse University the Doctor of Business Administration in 1925, Oberlin College the degree of LL.D. in 1926 and Rutgers College the degree of D.S. in 1930. The Societe Nationale d'Acclimatation de France awarded him its grand medal of honor in 1919. The same year the National War Garden Commission bestowed the Great Medal upon him while the National Institute of Social Sciences gave him its Liberty Service Medal and France the decoration of La Merite Agricole. He was the author of several works.

Tugs Free Battleship

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (AP)—Fourteen tugs, aided by flood tide, pulled the battleship Tennessee from a San Francisco bay mudbank June 12 and the mighty war machine anchored in her proper position 31 hours behind schedule. A day and night of tinkering, waiting for high tide and the removal of hundreds of tons of ammunition and stores was required to free the warship.

Building Anthill 'Palaces' Grows Into Rural Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hardly anyone would think there is much of a living to be made out of ants. Perhaps least of all Mrs. A. J. Russell Jr. and Mrs. Douglass Lawder of New York. For the plain fact is they still have times when they wonder if it is not some kind of a fantastic dream, with people ringing their doorbells at the strangest hours, and shouting over the stairs:

"Are you the ant woman? Would you mind very much if I come up and ask you a question?"

Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Lawder have become purveyors of ants to the universe, or at least that part of the universe which has discovered that ants are not only a source of pleasant observation, but of downright education as well.

But to get at them, it is necessary to go back to a little town in New Hampshire, and to a man named Austin, who was a professor of engineering at Dartmouth until it came time to retire from academic life.

Professor Austin had always liked doing things with his hands; carpentry particularly. In spare time he had classes in manual training for little boys in the small shop behind his house. One day one of the boys said to Professor Austin:

"Did you ever watch an ant hill?"

Path to His Door

Professor Austin did not believe he had. But he took the hint. A good deal has been written and said, first and last, about the superior civilization of the ants; their industry, their altruism, their nobility of character, and so on.

Well, Professor Austin conceived the idea of making an ant palace, provided with a colony of ants, which might amuse and interest people.

The first that Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Lawder heard of this was through some friends; and the next thing they knew, they were on their way up to Hanover, to see Professor Austin.

The upshot of the trip was that Professor Austin, with the typical New England disinclination to dramatize himself, told the young women to go ahead and try to find some customers for the ant palaces in the city if they wanted to. He already had orders for quite a few; there were one or two other persons who had said something about being agents for him, so he readily answered, "Go ahead if you want to," never imagining that they would find more than a half dozen or so customers.

Agency Started

He did not know what a good idea it was.

Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Lawder returning to town, announced to their households that they had become agents for Professor Austin. They thought to themselves that maybe the job would occupy a couple of hours or so a day, and they laugh now when they think how far short of the mark that bit of reckoning was.

What are ant palaces, and why should anyone want one, and what goes in them?

Human beings watching ants is nothing new under the sun. As a matter of fact, keeping ants in glass-topped cases is not original with Professor Austin. Maurice Maeterlink used to do it. He liked to watch them; he did not think he learned very much from them. But he came to one conclusion—that they were important as a reminder of how little mankind really knows, in spite of its vaunted civilization.

The "palace" Professor Austin built was simply a frame, about a foot square, in which he mounted two pieces of glass vertically, spaced about an inch apart. Within the glassed space he put moist soil and then a "community" of ants. The point at which the ant palaces have to be provided with a population, is where Professor Austin found use for his friends among small boys. For he simply put them to work. At first he built all the palaces alone. But soon he could not do it all, and the present staff consists, beside himself, of six full-time carpenters, three boys whose job it is to fill the palaces (and two additional structures, which are the ants' fire station, and the ants' coal mine) and 15 little boys who get paid a regular wage for collecting ants.

Intelligence Quotient

What the ants eat is sugar. Their houses are equipped with little things on which the rations of sugar are put, and there is a place for drinking-water. Mrs. Russell says lots of people who have rung her doorbell or the telephone, and said their ants were off their feed, did not realize that an appearance of extreme lethargy or a seeming fit of the sulks may be because the ant has been working hard. That particular ant may have gone on an errand.

The ant colony has regular habits with respect to the traveler returned from an errand or a journey. First, there is a greeting at the door; then the returned one is all nicely dusted off and refurbished, and then escorted to a quiet room, distant from the hurly-burly of the colony, and given a chance to get a good long rest. An ant never returns to the affairs of the community until it has had a good long rest, after being away.

Maeterlink, in his considerable studies of the ant, decided it was not a genius by itself; that the group activity often amounted to genius, but that the solitary ant was not particularly bright.

What is there to watch?

They tunnel, eat their meals, gathering, preparing and distributing vegetables, grains, fruits and game. They play games, fight duels, have athletic contests, tend their galleries, granaries, store houses and communal halls. The native ant community has 20 stories above ground, and 20 below, hollowed out of sand or loamy earth.

This is a mild intimation, then, of to libraries.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie: Technical School, 8:15 p. m., June 22.

England

Lancashire

Southport: Scala Cinema, 3 p. m., June 27.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., June 29.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): Music Hall, George Street, 8 p. m., June 28.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 12.

California

Carpinteria: High School Auditorium, Coast Highway, 8 p. m., June 25.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., June 24.
Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., June 20.
Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., June 24.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 21.
Tiburon (Auspices Society, Belvedere, Marin County): School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 22.

Colorado

Gunnison: Auditorium, Municipal Building, West Virginia Avenue, 3 p. m., June 20.
Loveland: Loveland High School, 8 p. m., June 22.
Trinidad: Church Edifice, 2:30 p. m., June 20.

Idaho

Buhl: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 25.

Illinois

Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and Broadway, 3:30 p. m., June 20.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Second Avenue and Sherman Street, 3:30 p. m., June 20.

Iowa

Perry: 8 p. m., June 24.

Kansas

Overland Park: Shawnee Mission High School, New Auditorium, Intersection of Highways 50 and 69, 8 p. m., June 22.

Massachusetts

Marshfield: Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m., June 20.

Michigan

Caro: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 20.
Grand Haven: Woman's Club Building, 4 p. m., June 20.
Petoskey: High School Auditorium: Howard Street, 8 p. m., June 24.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 20.

New Hampshire

Berlin: The Albert Theater, 3 p. m., June 20.

New Jersey

Pitman: Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 20.

New York

Croton-on-Hudson (Auspices First Church Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton and Harmon High School, Old Post Road South 8:15 p. m., June 21.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 20.

South Dakota

Rapid City: Alex Johnson Hotel, 3 p. m., June 20. Radiocast Station KOBH, 1370 kilocycles.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Palace Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 20.

Wisconsin

Stevens Point: State Teachers' College Auditorium, 1100 Main Street, 3 p. m., June 20.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), July 4, Aug. 1; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK 15.2mc, on June 20, July 18, Aug. 15.

Central States

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on June 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on June 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

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Commencement Speakers Urge Right Thinking

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The power of good motives and right thinking in developing worthy lives became a keynote of the commencement advice given young men and women today as a dozen New England colleges gave their 1937 graduates to the world.

This theme was touched upon first over the week-end by the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall of New York, who told 505 graduates and their friends at Tufts yesterday that "one directs his life when he learns to direct his thinking."

It was emphasized by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, who, in his baccalaureate, declared: " . . . We can be what we want to be, and we can do what we ought to do. How? By cultivating desire, by visioning the desired thing as accomplished, by paying attention, by continually practicing that attention, by believing oneself able to accomplish the desired thing, by getting hold of the right principles, and by persistent practice.

Warns Against Mediocrity

"The person," Dr. Marsh continued, "who is content with mediocrity is contemptible, but no more so than the one who is always looking for an alibi for his mediocrity, seeking to justify it. Some seem to glory in mediocrity, crediting it to 'modesty,' whereas the real cause may be indolence, which is only another name for laziness. Some blame their mediocrity, or their failures in achievement or in character, upon fate. Once it was the style to blame the stars; then the gods; then under the spell of Calvin's theology, God was blamed.

"When a saner theology made that theory untenable, responsibility was placed upon heredity as a means of escape for those content with mediocrity. The style at present is to blame everything on glands, on glandular secretions, on chemical reactions, and on response to physical stimuli. Against such nonsense we need some modern Goethe to exhort the present generation."

Theme at Bates

Again the theme was brought out by Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. In defining "The Good Life," he said, "It is nothing less than the making of human beings whose minds reach out to ever widening horizons and who are capable of developing that energy of the soul in which Aristotle found the essence of true well being."

At the University of Maine, Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Episcopal diocese of Maine, declared that, "The spiritual view of life is not an 'old thing' relegated to the limbo of 'forgotten things' by the 'new things,' natural science, the doctrine of the rigid mechanism of the universe. Reverance for the sacred book's inspired record of a progressive revelation of God is not antagonistic to an understanding of the structure of the physical world and the evolution of human life. . . . Bravely and patiently 'bring forth' from those treasures which are your spiritual possession things new and things old."

Self-Pity Condemned

At Dartmouth, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president, gave sharp warning against the adverse effects of self pity. Tracing the background of Dartmouth from the time the college was founded, before the National Government was established, he remarked:—

"Against such a background as this it is difficult to follow the arguments of those who, whether from conviction or for purposes of propaganda, would have us believe that your generation is subject to unprecedented misfortune in the difficulties before it to be overcome or that it is justified in the enervating indulgence of self-pity.

"Such a contention cannot convincingly be defended unless we are to concede that our civilization has become so soft that you, its youth, are incapable of developing those qualities of spiritual stamina, moral courage and intellectual hardihood which generations before you have had in abundance and have demonstrated repeatedly.

"And the great purpose of the education advantage which this college offers is that a generation of men like yourselves may be enabled to overcome the limitations with which they are beset, whether of weakness and lack of confidence in themselves or of arrogance and vanity."

Rock Garden Awarded Double Honor

Adrien Boutrelle, New York

Winner of Gold Medal of Two Horticulture Societies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The rock garden of Zenon Schreiber, Bergenfield, N. J., won the gold medal of both the American Rock Garden Society and the Horticultural Society of New York. The prizes were awarded at the recent exhibition here by the Rock Garden Society in the American Museum of Natural History.

Mrs. Clement S. Houghton, Chestnut Hill, Mass., is president of the society.

Germany and Danubian Peace: Gain Seen in Official Visits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, June 14—The impossibility of leaving the Reich out, if any settlement of the political problems of the Danubian basin is to be secured, has been again demonstrated during the visit of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, to the capitals of southeast Europe, which ended when he flew from Budapest to Berlin today.

His journey helped to make two things clearer—first, that Germany is a permanent and very vital factor in southeast Europe; second, that the German Government wishes peaceful relations with states here.

In each of the three countries—Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary—the German Minister read a brief and dry communication to journalists, emphasizing Germany's conviction that she was serving world peace by strengthening international friendship.

No New Alliances Sought

Nothing provocative was said or done. No attempt made to arrange new alliances, no criticism expressed of other kinds of government, nor was any encouragement given to local National Socialist movements.

It was very plain that in each country the German Minister was welcome because in these countries friendship with Germany brings benefits.

Bulgaria was the most appreciative of all because she fears no German dangers and is threatened by no strong National Socialist movement, while by this attention on the part of a great power she was restored to a suitable place in diplomacy.

Attitude of Co-operation

Yugoslavia was more reserved because of her obligations to France and the Little Entente, but the Stoyadinovitch Government highly prizes Berlin's friendship and has made it an essential part of its foreign policy.

Hungary most of all fears Germany because the German race has for centuries pressed hard upon the Hungarians. But the Budapest Government as well as the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, supports cooperation with the Third Reich since they expect to obtain important concessions from Hungary's former enemies as the result of German pressure. Thus concerted action between Hungary and Germany is an established center of European actuality.

Family of Robins Finds Coat Pocket Right to Nest In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14—Bidding for a place alongside Winsted, Conn., in nature's Hall of Fame, this Atlantic coast resort is today out with a bird story worthy of the late Louis T. Stone, newspaperman who made his Connecticut home town known nationally. It has to do with the strange ways of a robin family.

Preparatory to doing some work in the garden of the Deal Conservatoire, of which he is head, several weeks ago, Morris Breener hung his coat on a branch of a maple tree on the Conservatoire grounds. His gardening done, he left his coat where he had placed it, forgetting all about it. Several days later he returned to the garden and found that a robin family had moved into one of the pockets and therein built a nest.

Loath to eject Mr. and Mrs. Robin from their newly built home, Mr. Brenner built a bird house in the tree, hoping they would move into this more commodious place.

"Apparently I reckoned without thought of the Robin family's habits," he said, "for when I returned the next day, Mrs. Robin had insured her tenancy by laying three eggs in the nest."

Yesterday Mr. Brenner visited the nest again and found three baby robins there, with Mrs. Robin nestling calmly with her brood.

Lawyers of New York Line Up To Support Legal Ethics Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14—Bar associations in New York State are today lined up solidly behind the bill by Assemblyman R. Foster Piper (R) of Erie passed by the last Legislature prescribing drastic penalties for unethical legal practices. The Piper Act makes legal practice by unauthorized persons and corporations a contempt of the Supreme Court, and it is now proposed to prosecute infringement of the statute to the fullest extent.

Following an appeal to the public to co-operate in the enforcement of the measure, Edwin M. Otterbourg, chairman of the New York County Lawyers' Association committee on unlawful practices of the law, declared after a conference of representatives of the most important bar bodies in the state here on Saturday that the drive against unethical lawyers was "in the interest of the public and the administration of justice."

"The public is not sufficiently aware of the fact that law administered by quacks or by concerns who have a selfish interest is just as dangerous to their property rights, and sometimes to their personal liberty, as is the administration of quack medicine by fake doctors," he said.

Proceeding then to describe what he called unethical practices, Mr. Otterburg listed real-estate contracts drawn up by a broker who was interested only in earning a commission, accountants who induce customers to adopt methods and schemes to defraud the Government "in a way which no lawyer would dare advise for fear of disbarment," trust companies who advise with regard to what a will should contain, "particularly in regard to the duties of a trust company"; life insurance agents interested only in selling a policy, who advise and draw up papers assuming to tell the insured what are his legal rights and those of his family, and collection agencies handling bankruptcy affairs.

Following the meeting, a statement was issued declaring it was the purpose of the organized bar of the State to aid the Supreme Court in enforcing the Piper law.

"The bar for years with the aid of the court has been disciplining unworthy lawyers in the interest of the public," it said, "but under the new law it will now be possible for the Supreme Court on its own motions to punish persons and corporations who are deceiving the public in giving them incompetent and often illegal advice without any right to do so. . . .

"The organized bar of this State expects the court to exercise power in the same manner that the courts of other states have exercised the same power for many years. The public is requested to send in complaints and abuses to the local bar associations and the bar will present these complaints to the court."

New York Police Warned to Clamp Lid on Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Departmental officers of the New York Police Department today have a warning from Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine that they will be brought up on charges the next time patrolmen serving under them are caught gambling.

Commissioner Valentine's admonition followed charges last week against 25 patrolmen found in a Harlem tenement before a dice table. When brought before the commissioner, they denied they were gambling and insisted they were there merely to discuss "a fishing party" they intended to stage. While the men were exonerated, they went away with a warning by the commissioner that they were not fooling him.

"They were there to gamble and tried to alibi their way out," the commissioner told commanding officers whom he called to headquarters on Saturday for what he characterized as a "caustic lecture on the spread of gambling."

Demands Gambling Curb

"Gambling in New York City must be stopped," the commissioner continued.

He said he had reports that "pinball" games were on the increase here and asserted they must be put out of business, since he did not want small children going into candy stores to gamble away their pennies. The same persons are running the "pin-ball" games that had operated the slot machine racket, now practically broken up, he added.

The commissioner then issued a general warning against winking at law violations.

"If any plainclothesman is caught winking at any violation of the law, not only will that man, but his superior officer as well, be placed on trial," he declared.

Police inspectors are responsible for cabarets and night clubs, the commissioner continued, adding that he would not tolerate transfer of "immoral and indecent acts" from burlesque shows, now closed, to night clubs.

In dealing with children, the commissioner told his inspectors they must be lenient.

Leniency for Children

"Don't put two strikes on a small boy by arresting him when it is just as easy to adjust the matter," he said, adding that in cases of minor juvenile offenses, the police should notify parents.

The commissioner, in reply to a question by Inspector Louis F. Shilling, whose district takes in the midtown fur, garment, theatrical and manufacturing areas, told the police to use their good judgment in dealing with pickets in labor troubles. He refused to lay down a hard and fast rule.

"By fall, we are apt to see the greatest amount of picketing we have ever had," he said. "I base that on the condition in the Middle West and Northwest. There doesn't seem to be much progress made by arresting pickets. Of course, it is a matter that will call for good judgment of commanding officers whenever the problem presents itself."

Bureau Relies On 'Piscatorial Latin' To Define Lobster

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Fisheries has taken quick refuge behind a screen of piscatorial Latin from the question, what is a lobster?

Maine lobstermen have asked Congress to declare that a lobster is not a lobster, unless he has formidable claws.

A spokesman for Representative James C. Oliver, (R) of Maine, who introduced a bill to define lobster by amendment to the pure food and drug act, contended recently that certain Florida, California, and South African sea denizens are being sold as lobster when they aren't even close kin.

He said the creature has either no claws at all or very inferior ones and ought to be called "lobster tail" at best.

The Federal Trade Commission, he added, is investigating charges of misrepresentation and unfair competition by the under-clawed varieties.

Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of Fisheries, said:

"In the bureau we commonly call the alleged interloper the spiny lobster, but from now on I'm going to play safe in unimpeachable Latin. The name is Panulirus.

"It's in a different family from the Maine lobster, which can be called genus homarus, if you like. Panulirus really isn't a crawfish, either, because that is a fresh water beast."

Mayors Protest 40 P. C. of Relief Placed on Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Despite warning from the U. S. conference of Mayors that shifting of 40 per cent of the cost of WPA to local communities will upset the Administration's whole relief program, the Senate Appropriations Committee today approved the $1,500,000,000 relief bill with such a provision included.

Under the amendment, local governments would have to meet 40 per cent of the WPA cost in their committees, unless they take a "pauper's oath" showing they cannot pay that much. At the present time no state is paying more than 28 per cent of the cost, and some are paying as low as 7 and 8 per cent.

The Mayors added their denunciation to that of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, who spent two hours with the committee on Saturday trying to persuade them to drop the clause inserted as an economy move at the insistence of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

The 40 per cent requirement, the Mayors declared, "would mean the collapse of the President's relief policy. It would mean," they said, "the abrogation of a contract and pledge entered into by the cities and states with the Federal Government. Since 1935 it has been accepted that the proper division of responsibility for meeting the relief problem in this country was that the Federal Government should take care of the employable relief cases and the cities and states should provide aid to the unemployables.

"This was a contract proposed by the Federal Government and accepted by the states and the cities of the nation. Now, however, if the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee should be sustained, this contract and pledge is thrown out of the window and the unemployed are to be left to their own devices. Apparently relief has been disposed of overnight as a national problem.

"If the Federal Government wishes to take the pauper's oath and state that it cannot meet this problem, then the country should know and the responsibility should be fixed where it belongs."

Communism Charged in Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Charges that unemployment relief had become "a poltical racket" dominated by both the major parties and that Communist influences were strong within the organization, were placed before President Roosevelt by the National Civic Federation today.

The report upon which the charges were based was made by a special committee of the federation, which holds that "professional training and experience do not qualify for the higher pay brackets" in this relief agency. The only qualification is, "Whom do you know?" it declares.

"To qualify for relief, one does not have to be needy," it says. Instead, "one becomes a member of the Workers' Alliance or parts with some cash to secure what amounts to a government subsidy, more or less." The letter continues:

"Even to those who refuse to subscribe to the Communistic Workers' Alliance, a way is opened, provided they are amenable to reason. There was a time when it cost $100, sent through the proper channels, to secure a relief certificate that qualified for a Works Progress Administration job.

"But competition grew stiff. Last winter the price tumbled to $25 and now it has hit a rock-bottom of $10. These contributions, of course, do not go to any organization. They are a bonus for individuals. This is one result of relief turned over to politically organized groups."

The letter charges that one political group leader is "reigning as virtual employment dictator over a group of works progress administration projects which at their peak employed more than 75,000 workers.

"His parents, brothers, their wives, his nephews, cousins, their parents and a large number of friends and followers have jobs on these projects," it continues.

In order to escape Works Progress rule prohibiting more than one member of a family on the security wage, the federation charges that "this entire retinue has been lifted into the supervisory class," adding that "they have been on the federal pay roll for years and have not the least intention of leaving it."

Furthermore, it charges, pay rises of from $135 to $175 a month have been put through for members of this group.

"In the face of this clique rule, the average relief worker has not a ghost of a chance, it declares. "Merit and conscientious work do not get him anywhere.

"No complaints are permitted, except through his immediate supervisor, and any disregard of this rule brings the iron heel. Thus he sinks into a trough of despondency and demoralization, from which to emerge as a useful member of society is practically impossible."

The federation special committee was eight months investigating relief, it was announced.

Johnson Nominated To Fill War Post

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia today to be Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Johnson, a former national commander of the American Legion, will take the place made vacant when Harry H. Woodring moved up to the secretaryship.

The 46-year-old attorney, who was born at Roanoke, Va., has practiced law in West Virginia for many years. He served overseas as a captain with the Eighteith, Fourth, Fifth and Ninetieth Divisions.

At the National Democratic Convention at Philadelphia in June, 1936, Mr. Johnson presided at a meeting of war veteran delegates to organize for the Roosevelt campaign. Subsequently he was chosen by James A. Farley, national chairman, as director of the veterans division of the Democratic campaign.

Poletti Is Inducted Into N. Y. Judgeship

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, state officials and leaders of the legal profession paid honor to Charles Poletti, former legal adviser to the Governor, at his induction into a New York Supreme Court judgeship today.

Describing himself as a friend and co-worker of Justice Poletti, Governor Lehman said: "For four years Justice Poletti has served as counsel to the Governor and he has given to the State and to me personally the highest degree of loyalty, devotion and ability."

27,428,883 Work Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 14—The Works Progress Administration, for the period July 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, provided 27,428,883 man-hours of relief work throughout Virginia, it was learned at the state administrative offices here.

Alabama Court Affirms 'Scottsboro' Sentence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court affirmed today a 75-year sentence for Heywood Patterson, one of the nine Negro defendants in the "Scottsboro" case. It was his fourth conviction in the case.

Attorneys for the defendant announced the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court for a third time. Convictions have been set aside by the high tribunal on two previous appeals.

Navy Discards Pigeons As Army Retains Them

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Wireless has displaced the Navy's gallant homing pigeons, but Army officers said today the winged messengers probably would have a place forever in land warfare.

"They can be used where radio would disclose the position of an isolated body of troops," said Capt. W. R. Minckler of the Army Signal Corps, which maintains 1100 trained pigeons at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Transport Union Forms Office Workers' Branch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Formation of an office workers' division of the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was announced here today. The aim of the new body will be to unionize all clerical and general office employees of the transit companies within jurisdiction of the union. These include employees of subway, elevated, surface car and motorbus lines.

The organization completed, demands will be made on the companies for wage increases, annual increments as provided by the local law passed last year, a five-day week and seven-hour day and time off for observance of holidays.

U. S. Aid to Jews Of Poland Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The United States should use its good offices "as the pioneer among the nations in establishing complete religious liberty" in behalf of the Jews of Poland, in the opinion of Justice William T. Collins, of the New York Supreme Court.

Recalling President Theodore Roosevelt's intervention in behalf of the Jews of Russia 34 years ago, Justice Collins, in an address at a dinner given in connection with the twenty-ninth annual convention of Polish Jews in America at the Astor hotel last night, referred also to the Wilson Administration's action, when, in 1916, it "actually abrogated our commercial treaty with the Imperial Government of Russia because of Russia's refusal to recognize its obligations to the Jewish people.

"It is thus a matter of historical record that our Government interceded on numerous occasions on behalf of victims of religious and political persecutions," he said.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pedro, the Vegetable Man

By Monica Shannon

Chapter Three

Pedro did not sleep much that night. It was hot to begin with, and he knew neither the name of the dog nor how to get enough meat to keep him well fed. But along came morning, and Pedro decided to call the dog Balloon, because he first saw him running in a balloon of dust.

He said to the dog, "Balloon, you see I have found you a name, and so it may be that I shall find you sufficient meat."

Whereupon Balloon let his tail wag, and looked up into Pedro's eyes with a look of certainty.

"Yes," Pedro said, "I know. I know. You are sure that I shall find you some meat. Well, who knows, who knows? And, yes, you may come with me this morning. That is one thing: a cat always wishes to stay home or else go her own way, but a dog wishes always to go along with you. Yes, that is nice. We will make more of a procession, you and me and the big baskets. And this morning I am going to train you to carry a smaller basket, full of the smaller, nicer vegetables."

Balloon went along at Pedro's heels, carrying a smaller basket of nicer vegetables, for he was really an intelligent, well-brought-up collie dog. Anyone could see that. And when Pedro ended his long cry, "Red peppers! Artichokes! Green peppers! Eggplants!" Balloon put down his basket and let out a sharp, insistent bark, sounding much like, "Come, buy, buy, buy!" All the maids and housewives came to the front of their houses and bought vegetables from Pedro. Never before in his life had Pedro sold so many vegetables in as little time.

A Man in a White Apron

"Everybody makes friends with me now, because everybody stops to make friends with my basket-carrying dog," Pedro said. "Well, well, this is something of a procession, such a splendid-looking dog and me with baskets of the very best and brightest colored vegetables. Come, Balloon, let us go home along the street where the finest shops are! Yes, I wish everyone to see you, to see us, I mean."

They did that. And Pedro had never been down the street where the finest shops were before. The windows were full of toys and the people looked livelier to him, red-cheeked at his peppers. Happiness had the same effect on Pedro that yeast has on dough. He suddenly felt very important and cried out with a thunder of bells in his voice:

"Red peppers! Green peppers! Artichokes!" Balloon gave his sharp, insistent bark. Whereupon a Man-in-a-White-Apron hurried out from a restaurant and called to them:

"Hello! Just a minute! Red peppers? And green peppers? Say, we need all you have there. These look like red and green balloons, don't they?"

Pedro whispered for lack of breath: "Yes, then maybe you could trade me bones, well-cooked dog bones and meat scraps, for some of these vegetables? My dog's called Balloon, but he isn't round enough yet."

"Come in," said the Man-With-the-White-Apron. "That's a fine dog you have there! You ken have all the meat scraps you need for nothing. Glad to get rid of them. And we ken use all your vegetables here. Those peppers are eye-blinking, mouth-watering peppers." He nodded, "We'll buy two basketsful every morning." And he gave Pedro bones and meat for his dog.

"Now you see," said Pedro to Balloon, "you not only have your name, but you have plenty of meat as well. And I'll not have to trudge streets and alleyways of this town with my heavy baskets. No, never again. We will bring the vegetables here to this restaurant in procession every morning, you and I, marching down the main street. And there will be more time now to care for the garden. A little time to play together," he said affectionately to Balloon.

"Yes, a cat is nice to have, but a cat wishes to stay at home or else go her own way. A dog, now, wishes always to go along with you. That is very nice. And when the children come in February to ask me, 'May we please have a few of your pussy-willows?' I shall be able now to give them little bunches of radishes and onions as well. Yes, there will be much time for the garden now and more pennies to buy seeds."

The Children Came

And when the children did come in February to say: "May we please have a few of your pussywillows?" Pedro gave them little bunches of radishes and onions as well. And one boy, a brown, open-faced little Mexican boy with hungry eyes, said to Pedro:

"You know I am an orphan. I live with this family and with that family. I work to belong to any family. Please may I come sometimes and work in your vegetable garden? I'd like to make good-tasting radishes and onions like these radishes and onions grow up from small seeds."

Pedro exclaimed, "Why, you may come and live with me altogether. Have you a name?"

"My name is Pinto," the boy said in answer to the question.

"Good," said Pedro, and laughed his happiness; "then I don't have to think up a name for you. I have no son, no children at all. And now that you are here, you may stay. You are an open-faced little boy and you see the fun of growing radishes and onions like these from the small seeds.

"You need not worry where or how we shall come by all the things and the schooling a boy needs. No, not at all. You see," Pedro's face ripened in a smile of confidence, pride, "I found milk for a cat when my cat came to me and there was no milk. Meat for a splendid dog when a splendid dog came to me and there was no meat. And both my cat, Pussywillow, and my dog, Balloon, are indispensable to me. Everything we need is right around," he added, carefree. A year goes and the seeds of eternal years come.

In this way it came about that a man who had nothing at all except a name, a little whitewashed house, a vegetable garden and a field beyond that, found himself with a cat, called Pussywillow; a dog, called Balloon, and a son, a very fine boy called Pinto, who was even more indispensable to Pedro than either his cat or his dog.

The End

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Please, May I Come Sometimes and Work in Your Vegetable Garden?" Asked the Brown Open-Faced Little Mexican Boy—A Drawing by Grace Paull

Veery Is a Merry Songster

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

The sun was just setting one June evening and the light was fading among the quiet trees. Suddenly a loud call broke the twilight silence. It was a startling sound, sharp and harsh. Veery was speaking.

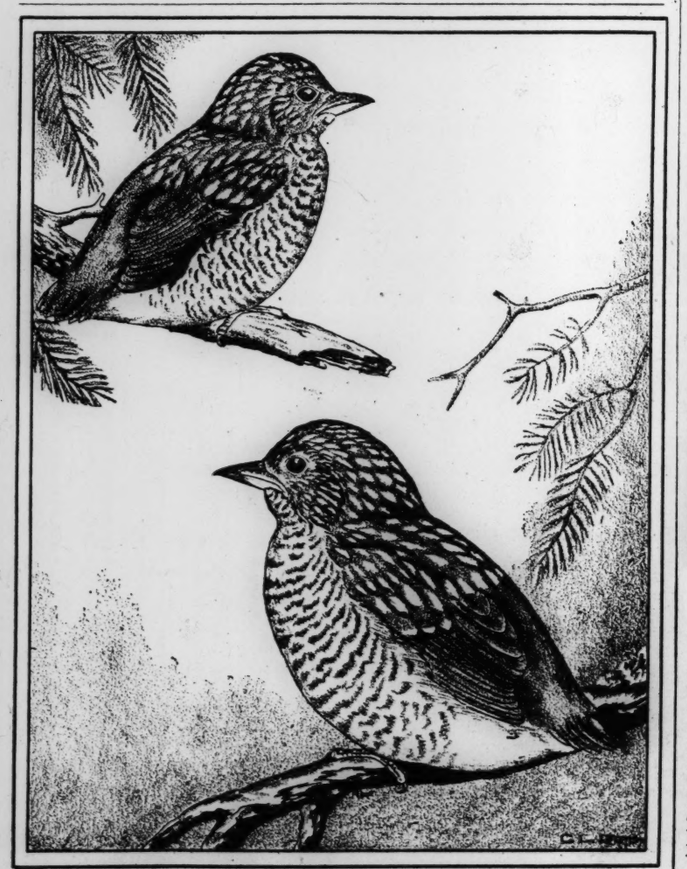
Veery, the Wilson thrush, had flown to a branch on a choke cherry tree. There were taller trees on all sides, but Veery did not care to go very high. He turned his head after his first call and spoke again. This time his voice sounded as if it came from a different place, but Veery was still on the same branch.

A moment later, music filled the air, a rich, mellow whistle that seemed to whirl in circles—full and loud at first and then soft as a whisper. Veery was singing.

While Veery was singing, his mate was on her nest keeping four eggs warm. The eggs were greenish-blue, much like those of a robin, only smaller. It was not at all strange that Mrs. Veery's eggs should resemble those of Mrs. American Robin, for both of these birds belong to the Thrush Family.

Mrs. Veery's own colors, however, were quite different from those of Cousin Robin. She did not have a reddish breast. Her under feathers were white, with some pale brown streaks and spots on the upper part of her breast. Her back was tawny brown.

Veery Perched on the Branch of a Choke Cherry Tree



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Young Veeries Left Their Oak-Leaf Porch and Fluttered to Another Tree

The nest of the tawny thrush was not like Cousin Robin's nest. Its walls were not made of mud. They were built with dry grass, narrow strips of birch bark and torn bits of leaves, with soft dry moss for a lining. There were eight tiny "timbers" in the foundation. One "timber" was a piece of dry goldenrod stem nine inches long. The others were slender stems of dry sumac leaves.

Many tawny thrushes build their nests on the ground, but this Mrs. Veery and her mate had made a be their own secret. Every time Veery came near it, he was very cautious. He flew to an oak branch and paused there to look and listen. Next he reached a sumac bush and stopped there while he looked and listened again. His third rest was the branch of a low birch. Then he took a short, quick turn and arrived at the nest.

It was the twenty-eighth of June when those thrushes began to keep their four eggs warm, and it took the eggs about 12 days to hatch. During all this time the birds were silent while on or near the nest.

But once, after the eggs had hatched and the baby birds were a few days old, both Father and Mother Veery made a racket. That was the day when Chickaree, the red squirrel, found out their secret by running up the little spruce tree and seeing the nest.

Chickaree Makes a Visit

Father Veery sat on a near-by sumac branch and yelled "Here! Here! HERE! HERE!" Mother Veery came near the other side of the nest and called "Dear! Dear! DEAR! DEAR!"

All the birds in that edge of the woods heard the thrushes and knew that they were begging for help. First, a purple finch fluttered between the birch branches and began to scold the squirrel. Next a flicker dashed down and yelped at it. Then several warblers flew back and forth, chattering and jabbering in protest. A robin came and started to shout, but by that time there was no red squirrel to scold.

Where was Chickaree? Oh, he had jumped to the ground and scampered out of sight among the bushes.

The excitement was all over. Father Veery stood on the leafy platform and watched the nest. Mother Veery went off to find some caterpillars to feed the young birds. When she came back, Father took his turn at hunting. Those Veery babies were growing so fast that they needed a great deal of food.

A Long Journey

They grew so fast, indeed, that by the time they were nine days old, two of them filled the nest. There was no room for the other two inside that home—they were crowded out. They did not object, however, for they were just as happy and comfortable on the leafy platform outside the nest. The dry oak leaves served as a very good porch for them. They waited there while their father and mother brought them insects to eat.

The next day (which was July twentieth) none of the young birds were in the nest. They had all even left their porch. They were using their wings for the first time. The youngsters fluttered from low branches to the ground in awkward, heavy flops of 10 or 12 feet.

It was well for them to practice flying, for they would need to use their wings for a long, long journey. Some day in September the Veeries would be starting south; and perhaps they would go as far as Brazil to spend the winter. On the way they would stop for frequent picnic luncheons. They would feast on wild fruit, and bitter choke cherries would be one of their favorite treats.

But they will come back to northern woods in the spring. And there at dawn of day and evening dusk, a sweet, mellow whistle will whirl through the air—full and rich and loud at first and then soft as a whisper.

Veery will be singing again.

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

The Rescue of Rupert

Koko and Candy were two little black boys who lived far away in Africa. They were as like as two black currants, for they were twins. As their mother had five other children, they were allowed to do pretty much as they liked.

Their father, Big Bongo, worked on a farm belonging to the big white man, Bwana Jameson, who lived in the big house two miles away through the forest. The twins lived in a little, round, mud hut under the coconut palms beside the river.

The thing they wanted more than anything else in the world was a boat of their own, but though they asked their father for one many times he always said, "Well, perhaps someday." And that was all.

In the evening the men came home from the fields, and the smell of cooking rose from the village. When supper was over the natives sat round their fires and sang their strange songs until it was time for bed.

One evening after a very hot day, the twins grew restless, and stealing away from the fire went down to the river and crawled out on to their favorite branch. Suddenly they heard the cry of an animal. The forest was full of cries and calls, but this sound was different. The twins lifted their heads and listened. It came again and again.

"Sounds like something in trouble," said Koko. "Let's go and see."

A Moonlight Tramp

Softly they dropped down from the branch to the ground and slid through the bushes in the direction of the sound. It was difficult making their way through the brambles, but at last they saw something white, and pushing aside the bushes they came upon a little dog, caught among the long thorns.

After several minutes of hard work they managed to set the dog free, and Koko picked it up and carried it down to the river. There they carefully picked the thorns out of its little paws, and soon it stopped shivering and began to wag its tail.

Koko and Candy looked hard at the little thing. It was very beautiful, and they knew at once it didn't belong to the village. There were many dogs in the village, but they were quite different and were only kept by the natives to protect the goats at night.

This dog must belong to the little white girl who lived up at the big house. Their father had often told them of Miss Angela and her small dog. They must take it to her at once.

Candy picked up the dog in his arms, and with Koko at his heels they started off. It was quite dark now, and the moon made a pathway of light over the river. Koko and Candy had never been out by themselves at night before, for they were still very young.

Soon they began to feel tired. It was past their bedtime and they had a long way to go. The little dog seemed to get heavier and heavier, though they took turns in carrying him. The forest was full of strange noises. An owl hooted above their heads and the crickets shrilled continuously at their feet. Far away in the distance a hyena laughed. Then a deer rose suddenly out of the undergrowth beside them, and a bat flew past within an inch of their noses! But they bravely stumbled on.

In Angela's Nursery

Meanwhile, in the nursery of the big house, Angela cried and cried. Rupert, her little dog, had been missing all day, and though she had searched everywhere, whistling and calling, he could not be found. Her ayah had said he was sure to come home to supper, but he hadn't.

Downstairs they were having a party. The big French windows were standing wide open, and in the brightly lit drawing-room people were dancing.

Koko and Candy, hearing the music, and seeing the lights, stumbled up to the window and gazed in. Suddenly Angela's father saw them.

"Hullo!" he said. "Why, if it isn't Koko and Candy!"

"Yes, Bwana," said the twins, "we found this little dog in the forest."

"You wonderful kids!" he exclaimed. "Come along, you shall take him up to Angela yourselves."

Excitedly the twins followed him to the nursery, and as the door opened Angela gave a squeak of delight, for there was Rupert safe and sound!

"Where did you find him? Oh, where did you find him?" she cried.

So the twins told her the whole story as well as they could.

It was a joyful procession that made its way downstairs. The twins were fed on cakes and lemonade, and when it was time to go two of the houseboys were told to carry the sleepy little boys home.

A few days later, when Koko and Candy came home after playing in the forest, they found a lovely surprise awaiting them.

There, by the river bank, moored to their branch and rocking gently on the water, was a beautiful canoe. Tied to the seat was a label with the words: "For Rupert's Rescuers," and on the side of the canoe was its name, painted in gold letters, "Angela."

Peter's Hospitality

Peter is an Irish terrier who lives in Cape Town, South Africa. He is a very loving and much loved little dog.

One morning, he was much occupied, on the front doormat with a bone, when into the garden came a little black Scotch terrier, a friend of Peter's who often visited him. Peter at once joined his friend, but when they had played together for a minute or two he suddenly ran off to the doormat, as though he had remembered something he should do for his guest.

Almost immediately he returned with his bone in his mouth. Gently he dropped it at Scottie's feet. The visitor looked rather questioningly from the bone to Peter, as if uncertain that it was meant for him. But when he slowly bent his head down to it Peter's tail began to wag.

Then Scottie, with the bone in his mouth, turned and trotted to the gate.

But he did not go alone for Peter, like the gentleman he is, saw his guest to the gate and set him on his homeward way before returning to that mat on which had so recently lain his own nice, juicy bone.

A Garden on Wheels

Our house has no garden;
It stands in a row,
With stone all about
Where nothing can grow;
But every spring
In a magical way,
A garden in bloom
Will suddenly stray,
Into our street
So dull and gray.
A garden on wheels
All ablaze with bloom;
Around the bend
By our house it steals,
With Tony driving
And chanting a tune—
"Flowers, flowers, flowers today."

Tulips bright and hyacinths,
Nod and bow as on they ride.
And daisies beckon from each side;
Sweet, Oh sweet, the primrose smell,
And sweeter still the lily bell.
Its fragrance floating like a tide.

I wish that I could go along
(I'd ask no pay)
To hold the reins or chant the song
In Tony's way—
'Flowers, flowers, flowers today.'

ANNIE E. MOORE

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Poetry and the Cinema

THERE is a crisis in the British film industry. In 1936 one of the most eminent of English companies increased its overdraft by roughly a million pounds sterling. That company has now practically ceased production, while other companies are contemplating liquidation. Even those that are comparatively prosperous are making severe economies. In these circumstances, everyone who knows anything about films (and many people who know nothing at all) are busy shouting well-meant advice.

Use foreign stars, they say. But foreign stars have already been used. Luminaries, brought over from Hollywood at enormous expense, have appeared in British films that have driven people away from the box office in crowds.

Employ stage stars, say others. But stage stars have appeared in picture after picture. The casting lists of many British films read like a symposium of the electric lights in Shaftesbury Avenue.

Finance the industry more lavishly is the advice of a third set of critics. But, during 1936, London simply poured money into British films. If money talks, the babble of conversation set up during that year must have been audible on the other side of the Atlantic.

Cut salaries, says a fourth set of amateur economists. That first of British Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Walpole, is alleged to have remarked that every man has his price. He might have added, that some men are worth it. If they are, why not pay it? If they are not, what are they doing in the film industry, anyway?

Make better pictures is the last piece of instruction hurled at the heads of Britain's cinema kings. It is sound advice. And it goes for Hollywood, too.

But how?

It was at this point that I decided to go to the sea-side for the week-end, having fixed upon Folkestone.

* * *

KIPLING SAYS THAT Sussex is the loveliest county in England. And so say innumerable other people. Now Folkestone is not in Sussex, but some miles over the border, in Kent. Nevertheless, we fixed on Folkestone.

Twelve or more years ago, when I still lived up in the north, I sought the Continent by way of Dover. The train went through mile after mile of orchards, through a veritable garden of flowers, and I thought that I had never seen anything more beautiful. Kent by motor, in 1937, hardly made the same impression. The long, hard, relentless, arterial road shot straight forward, with sharp, white-washed kerbs—a road built for speed, not for dalliance, not for appreciation of trees, and fields, valleys, and hills.

Cars leapt over the summit of Wrotham Hill at forty, fifty, even sixty miles an hour, disdaining the view spread out beneath their radiators, a view of the great Weald of Kent, one of the most superb in England. The scale of this view is huge. Considerable clumps of forest look no bigger than a smudge of paint on a canvas. Whole villages are lost behind the shadows. A floating wisp of mist will hide white roads and brown. In former days this forest of the Weald stretched from Kent, through Sussex, right into Hampshire. Its oaks were so famous that Gregory the Great, more than a thousand years ago, asked for timber from it to build a church in Rome. The Venerable Bede described it in the eighth century as "thick and inaccessible, the abode of deer, swine, and wolves."

* * *

BUT IT WAS not the view from the hill, but something on it, that mainly caught my eye. Near the top was a café, a black and white structure like any other café, selling, I suppose, lemonade and biscuits, with only one distinguishing mark. That was its name. It was called "Wings of the Morning."

Some people may not think it good taste to bring the magnificent associations of that verse of the Bible into connection with so mundane an office as the sale of refreshments. Others may feel that it is quite proper to combine with things of majesty and praise even the smallest of worthy services. For myself, as we swept over the brow of Wrotham Hill, that great sign against the sky seemed to fling open windows that looked out onto infinite landscapes. It was the first breath of poetry we had encountered since leaving London.

Actually the first—but in that it breathed the temper of Kent. For it is through Kent—along that same ridge of the Weald—that poetry enters England. Crossing our path, as we speed southwards, is the old Pilgrims' Way, the track by which, through the middle centuries of England's history, thousands of wanderers used to come eastwards towards Canterbury, finding enduring and world-wide fame in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It was over Kent that the sun of English poetry rose.

* * *

OVER KENT IT rose and shone. A few miles further we came to the village of Preston, near to which is Allington Castle, the home of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who introduced the sonnet from Italy into English literature. My companion told me that originally the sonnet was not merely a fourteen-line poem, rhyming according to a fixed pattern. Any little, trifling verse was a sonnet.

"As for example, this?" I enquired.

"I too will something make
And joy in the making;
Altho' tomorrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered on waking."

"Certainly," was the prompt reply.

Dashing through the countryside, we fell to talking of sonnets, especially of the Italian and of the Shakespearean forms. And we decided that in this, Shakespeare, who wrote sonnets, as he wrote everything, triumphantly rode for a fall. Listen—

"Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediment. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no! it is an ever-fixèd mark,
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me prov'd,
I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

It is certainly a grand poem, with the authentic Shakespearean ring, with that unrivaled mastery of the richly decorated phrase. But—may one not suggest diffidently, with proper humility?—is not the ending, the typical final couplet, dangerously like a mere jingle?

* * *

COMPARE A SONNET in the Italian form, written by a lesser man—a poem that, in theme, though not in attitude, is somewhat akin to Shakespeare's—

"So, without overt breach, we fall apart,
Tacitly sunder—neither you nor I
Conscious of one intelligible Why,
And both, from severance, winning equal smart.
So, with resigned and acquiescent heart,
Whene'er your name on some chance lip may lie,
I seem to see an alien shade pass by.
A spirit wherein I have no lot or part.

Thus may a captive, in some fortress grim,
From casual speech betwixt his warders, learn
That June on her triumphal progress goes
Through arched and bannered woodlands; while for him
She is a legend emptied of concern,
And idle is the rumour of the rose."

Now, to compare the achievement, or the thought, of Shakespeare and of Watson, excellent poet as the latter was, is folly. But I cannot help thinking that the form of Watson's poem is better than the form of Shakespeare's. It has no jingle at the end; it is closer knit throughout; it moves steadily towards a climax. It is superior. But I speak of the form only, not of the content.

* * *

BY THIS TIME, of course, we had arrived at Folkestone, though hardly at a solution of the difficulties of British films, or at any theory for improving them. In fact, all this business of poetry, of sonnets and Shakespeare, of Wyatt and Watson, seems rather remote from the world of the cinema. The two have little in common.

Perhaps that is what is wrong with films. Perhaps they need more poetry.

But what *is* poetry?

That is a hard question. Many wise men have pondered it, without reaching any generally satisfactory conclusion.

But the things that have been quoted are poetry, and they have certain obvious qualities. They have harmony and music; they express a real, and not a sham, emotion; they are gentle, sweet; they do not shriek or scream.

Such qualities have been found before today, even in films. In the ending to Chaplin's "Circus"; in the ending to Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran"; in Elizabeth's speech to her troops at Tilbury in "Fire Over England." The cinema—in England, in America, all over the world—needs more of such things.

H. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Dorien Leigh

ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT: *Former Home of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the First Englishman to Write Sonnets*

Yankee Clocks

A HUNDRED years ago there lived and worked in the State of Connecticut a little group of clockmakers who were destined to leave a distinct impress on the industrial history of their country. Through their native ingenuity they discovered how to make clocks inexpensively, and so to place them in large numbers within the reach of our growing population.

Austere, industrious, shrewd old Yankees were these clockmakers of Connecticut, for the most part self-made men, achieving success through the Puritan virtues of perseverance, long-headedness and sobriety. Their work was excellent mechanically and by no means lacking in a certain quaint artistic charm.

While clocks were made in Connecticut as early as the middle of the eighteenth century and perhaps before that, it was not until after the Revolutionary War that the industry reached noteworthy proportions. The group about whom interest centers worked chiefly in Litchfield County and consists of a line of teachers and pupils beginning with Thomas Harland and running down to the sons of Eli Terry and Seth Thomas.

Harland learned his trade in England and came to Boston in 1773 in the ship from which the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor. Very likely he and Paul Revere brushed elbows on Beacon Hill. He settled in Norwich, Connecticut, later in the same year, and opened a clockmaking shop which he conducted until 1807. Here he made "spring, musical and plain clocks; church clocks; regulators, etc.," and engraved and finished clock faces for the trade. His clocks, like most others of the period, had brass works, with a pendulum forty inches long, swinging every second. They were made to stand in cases about six feet tall, though sometimes they were hung without cases and were then called wag-on-the-wall clocks. It was customary for peddlers about the country to sell these clocks without cases, the latter often being built by local cabinet-makers. The cases, therefore, vary widely and are seldom an indication of the make of the works.

Harland's fame as a master clockmaker spread throughout the Colonies, and he received into his shop numerous apprentices who subsequently went forth to ply their trade in various parts of New England. One of these apprentices was Eli Terry, who became, with the possible exception of Seth Thomas, the most famous clockmaker in Connecticut.—WALTER A. DYER, in "Early American Craftsmen." (New York: The Century Co.)

Bells of Berne

AT TEN upon a summer morning,
Suddenly the bells of Berne
Toss their notes, silver and sonorous,
Into the early day.
They float across the Aar
Through town and villages.
Mönch and Eiger, slumber-laden,
Are awakened.
The Jungfrau listens,
And unveils her face.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

Little Russian Ballerina

IT WAS grand going to Kiusava to be with them all, not only Sergei and Katusha, but Leo and Fyodor, her uncles, and Aunt Fanya, the wife of Uncle Leo, and all the farm-people. The uncles were so kind and gentle, though they both had beards which tickled when they kissed her. As soon as she was old enough to travel they wanted her to come and stay with them in the summer. They would have liked her to come every year, but Borodin did not approve of that. He was afraid that she would get too attached to them. . . . They spoiled her a great deal, when she was with them in Kiusava. Perhaps that did not do her much harm. They were not very soft-hearted, either at the Orphan Institute or the Imperial Ballet School.

In the big farm kitchen her uncles often played music at night—though it was never night really. It was like morning with a greeny-blue mist over it. All the workers came in from the farm and sat about, while the uncles took out their instruments, . . . Uncle Leo played the fiddle and Uncle Fyodor played the zither. They hardly knew they were playing. Aunt Fanya sat on the right-hand side of the big stove, in the narrow part of the room. The stove was, of course, cold, because it was summer. On the left-hand side sat Katusha. Aunt Fanya sat with her head on her bosom and Katusha with her head straight back against the whitewashed wall. They both looked like carved monuments. Sergei sat hunched up in a rocking-chair, which rocked and quivered in his excitement. The music flowed into his blood, like a river flowing into another river, changing its pace and color.

The two uncles hardly knew they were playing; and the same was true of Irina. It was not with her ears she knew they were playing, but rather with her feet. She was, after all, the daughter of a dancer who had been the daughter and granddaughter of a dancer. That must have been the reason why one evening, soon after her uncles started playing, she found herself not sitting in her chair any more. She found that she was dancing. She moved right and she moved left, rising upon her toes, and sinking and swaying and twisting as the music sank and swayed. Then the music ceased and she, too, seemed arrested in mid-air for a moment or two, before she came down again. For some time no one said a word. And when they spoke, it was hardly with words, even then. The air was full of a murmurous sound of pleasure.—From "The Dance Goes On," by LOUIS GOLDING. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

,,Fiacskáim"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MILYEN felfrissítő a kis gyermekekkel való intím foglalkozás! Milyen inspirációt ad és milyen üdítő az őszinteségük, tiszta ragaszkodásuk, ötletességük! Mikor a férfiak és a nők társaságukban gyönyörködnek, visszaemlékeznek néha saját fiatalságukra, gondolataikban azon napokba menve vissza, mikor még semmi sem szennyezte be tiszta ártatlanságukat, vagy avatkozott bele természetes, áradozó boldogságukba.

János az ősi egyházat első levelében gyengéden mint „Fiacskáim"-at szólította meg. János Apostolt, a negyedik Evangéliom íróját, dédelgetve „szeretett tanítvány"-nak nevezték, mert ő volt az a tanítvány „kit Jézus szeretett vala" (János 21:20); szeretetével korán megértette Jézus Krisztus, az Útmutató, tanításainak jelentőségét.

Ha az ilyen ember használta ezt a gyengéd megszólítást a leveleiben, akkor ennek a kifejezésnek megfontolásra méltó jelentőségének kell lennie. János Apostol talán látta, hogy azok akiket így szólított meg, nem kis mértékben voltak gyermeki tulajdonságokkal megáldva, mint a szeretettel, tisztasággal, kedvességgel, ártatlansággal, és a jóban való bizalommal. Az Apostol ugyanabban a levélben (I. János 3;2) ezt írta: „Szeretteim, most Isten gyermekei vagyunk, és még nem lett nyilvánvalóvá, hogy mivé leszünk. De tudjuk, hogy ha nyilvánvalóvá lesz, hasonlókká leszünk Ő hozzá; mert meg fogjuk Őt látni, a mint van." Ha szellemileg látjuk, hogy „Most Isten gyermekei vagyunk," akkor látjuk, hogy mi Isten természetében veszünk részt. Az ember, Isten képmása és hasonlatossága, csupa gyemeki tulajdonságot tükröz vissza és fejez ki,—gyengédséget, ártatlanságot, tisztaságot, és szeretetet.

Ezen fiúi viszonynak szellemi megpillantása és bebizonyításának alázatos megkisérlése határtalan lehetőségeket nyit fel előttünk. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanításai a lét tökéletességének látványát fejlesztik ki. Megmutatják, hogy az ember, Isten ideája, visszatükrözés által, most élvez gyermeki ártatlanságot, tisztaságot, bájt, és kedvességet. A Krisztusi Tudomány megmutatja, hogy az ember, Isten képmása, nem esett ki és soha sem eshetett ki az Atyával való rokonságából. A gyermekkor, férfikor, aggkor, és romlásnak nevezett emberi hiedelmeknek nincs helyük a valóságok világában, ahol Isten ideája él mindég. Ezen hiedelmeknek nincs se helyük, se rendeltetésük a változatlan, örökkévaló, tökéletes Elmében, az Istenben. Ezért mindaz a gond és versengés, szomorúság és kapzsiság, baj és szenvedés, melyet a halandó gondolkozás az érett emberi élet elkerülhetetlen kiséretének gondol, nem egyéb az anyagi felfogás álmánál. Mindez homlokegyenes ellentétben van az ember és az Ő Atyja közötti megszakithatatlan egységnek szellemi igazságával, azon tökéletességben való egységgel, mely az embernek örök születési joga. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mrs. Eddy ezt írta (470-ik oldal): „Az Isten az ember teremtője, és, mert az embernek isteni Alapelve tökéletes marad, az isteni idea vagy visszatükrözés, az ember, is tökéletes marad. Az ember az Isten lényének kifejezése."

A mai kor egyik problémája az, hogy hogyan őrizhetjük meg mindennapi életünkben a boldogság és harmónia gyermeki szellemét? A különböző utak-módok, melyeknek segélyével az ember állítólag fiatal maradhat, anyagi természetük miatt mind hiábavalónak bizonyúltak. A szellemi látás azonban Pál Apostol útján ezt mondja (I Kor. 14:20): „Atyámfiai, ne legyetek gyermekek értelemben; hanem a gonoszságban legyetek gyermekek, értelemben pedig érettek legyetek." Kétségkívül ez a gyermeki szellem megtalálásának és megtartásának módja. Ha az ártatlanság, igazság, szeretet, és helyes tevékenység szellemi tulajdonságait tükrözzük vissza, a szellemi és valódi dolgoknak megbecsülése által, látni fogjuk, hogy a rosszindulat, harag, gáncsoskodás, és gonosz beszéd el fognak tünni „a Jézus Krisztusban való élet lelkének törvénye" értelmében, mely törvény, Pál Apostol szerint (Rómaiak 8:2), megszabadít minket „a bün és a halál törvényétől."

Az anyagiság hiedelmeinek legyőzésében nagy segítségünkre lesz ha ragaszkodunk azon eszméhez és értelemmel kijelentjük, hogy menynyei Atyánk gyermekei vagyunk, kik örökké minden szép és gyermeki tulajdonságot fejeznek ki. Az Útmutató tanítása szerint ez az igazi élet és ez az igazi nagyság. Mikor János Apostol levelében a „Fiacskáim" megszólítást használta, nem csupán egy szokásos gyengéd kifejezéssel élt, hanem igazi krisztusi szeretettel beszélt.

Az Útmutató változatlan igazságra mutatott, mikor kis gyermeket állítva tanítványai közé, kérdésükre, „Vajjon ki nagyobb a mennyeknek országában?" azt felelte, hogy azok, akik tanításait egy gyermek alázatosságával fogadják el, azok ez által megkapják az örök Krisztust, Isten valódi megnyilvánulását.

Nyilvánvaló, hogy ez a módja a szellemi ellátás bebizonyításának is. Aggódnak azok a kis gyermekek, akikről szerető szüleik gondoskodnak, hogy meg lesz-e mindenük amire napnap után szükségük van? Szüleik iránt változatlan bizalommal viselkednek! Mennyivel nagyobbnak kell a végtelen Elmébe, az Istenbe vetett bizalmunknak lenni! Egy hasonló bizalomban és az Atya-Anya Isten megértésében rejlik a biztos testi gyógyulás útja is. És Isten tökéletességének tudatos visszatükrözésében igazi szellemi béke és nyugalom található.

A tudományos út, melyen a kis gyermekek szellemét elérhetjük és megtarthatjuk—a harmónia útja, mert, mondta a Mester (Máté 19:14): „Ilyeneké a mennyeknek országa."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

"My little children"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW exhilarating is intimate association with little children! How uplifting and refreshing are their sincerity, their pure affection, and their ingenuousness! When enjoying their company, men and women sometimes become reminiscent, their thoughts reaching backward, recalling the days when nothing sullied sweet innocence or lessened spontaneous, abounding joy.

In his first epistle, John addressed the early church by this most affectionate title, "My little children." John, the author of the fourth Gospel, has been given the affectionate designation of "the beloved disciple," for he was that "disciple whom Jesus loved" (John 21:20); and through his love he clearly grasped the deep significance of the teachings of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

For such a one to have thus tenderly addressed those to whom he wrote, gives the term sufficient significance to make it worthy of consideration. He saw, perhaps, that those to whom it was spoken measurably possessed the qualities of little children—love, purity, winsomeness, innocence, and confidence in good. John wrote in the same epistle (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." To see spiritually that "now are we the sons of God" is to see that we partake of the nature of God. Man, His image and likeness, reflects and expresses all childlike qualities—tenderness, innocence, purity, and love.

Spiritually to discern and humbly to seek to prove this sonship opens up unlimited possibilities of good. The teaching of Christian Science unfolds the perfection of being. It shows that man, God's idea, enjoys by reflection, now, childlike innocence, purity, grace, and attractiveness. It shows that man, the image of God, has not and never could have fallen away from his relationship with the Father. The human beliefs regarding childhood, manhood, age, and decay have no place in the realm of reality, where God's idea ever dwells. These beliefs have no place or purpose in the unchanging, eternal, perfect Mind, God. Therefore, all the care and competition, grief and greed, difficulty and distress, which mortal thought considers to be the inevitable accompaniment of mature living, are but dreams of material sense. They are entirely contrary to the spiritual truth of man's unfailing unity with his Father, in the perfection that is his eternal birthright. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read (p. 470): "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being."

One of today's problems is, How can we, in daily experience, retain the childlike spirit of happiness and harmony? The various methods devised whereby we may keep youthful have, because of their material character, proved futile. Spiritual revelation says through Paul (I Corinthians 14:20), "Brethren, be not children in understanding: howbeit in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men." This undoubtedly is the method by which we find and retain the childlike spirit. To reflect the spiritual qualities of innocence, truth, love, and right activity, by cherishing the things which are spiritual and real, is to see the opposite material qualities of malice, resentment, criticism, and evil-speaking disappear under "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which, Paul said (Romans 8:2), frees us "from the law of sin and death."

In our efforts to overcome the beliefs of materiality it is constructive to hold to and understandingly declare that we are children of our heavenly Father, eternally expressing every beautiful and childlike quality. This, on the authority of the Way-shower, is true living and greatness. In saying, "My little children," John, in his epistle, was not using a mere affectionate commonplace, but was speaking with true Christian love.

The Way-shower indicated an invariable truth when, placing a child in the midst of his disciples, he told them in answer to their query, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" that those who received his teaching with childlike humility, thereby received the eternal Christ, the true manifestation of God.

Obviously, this is the way of proving the truth of spiritual supply also. Have little children, cared for by loving parents, any concern regarding their daily needs? Their trust in their parents is unvarying! How much greater should be our trust in infinite Mind, God! In a similar confidence and in our understanding of our Father-Mother God lies also the way of sure physical healing. And by conscious reflection of God's perfection true, spiritual peace and restfulness are found.

The scientific way along which we attain and retain the spirit of little children is the way of harmony, for, said the Master (Matthew 19:14), "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

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Dizzy Dean's Arm Does Talking As Cardinals Climb

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dizzy Dean, apparently, is letting his pitching arm do the talking these days instead of his mouth. The big right-hander's dusting off and popping off tactics forced a temporary suspension upon himself a short while back, and it must have served its purpose. For since reinstatement, Dizzy has suddenly become quiet, an unusual accomplishment for him. Not only that, he has pitched sensational baseball.

Dean's first appearance after suspension was against the Phillies on June 5. That afternoon he won, 3 to 1, limiting the Phils to six hits in the two-by-four park known as Baker Field. He fanned seven.

Four days later came his brilliant 8-to-1 victory over Carl Hubbell and the Giants at the Polo Grounds, in which the St. Louis Cardinal ace gave up only three hits and struck out six. The lone New York run was unearned. It was triumph number eight for "Old Diz" this season and his fourth over Hubbell in nine starts.

Dean Beat Fette

Yesterday, Dean pitched against the outstanding rookie hurler of the year—Boston's Lou Fette, a 25-game winner at St. Paul in 1936. The game was widely advertised. More than 40,000 persons packed the Beehive in anticipation of a great duel. And Dizzy didn't disappoint them. Neither did Fette. The final score was 1 to 0 in favor of the Cardinals, but the deciding run never would have scored when it did if Shortstop Rabbit Warstler of the Bees had touched second base in attempting a double play in the second inning.

Dean, therefore, has allowed only 14 hits—the Bees getting five yesterday—in three straight games and seen the opposition score only two runs—one of them unearned. Twenty-two batters have retired via the strikeout route. And Dizzy is back in good standing once more.

During the past week, which ended with Sunday's games, the Cubs, Cardinals and Tigers led their respective circuits, and improved their positions in the pennant races. The Tigers captured six out of seven, advancing from fourth to third in the American League race. This morning they were one game behind the leading Yankees. The Cubs and Cardinals each took four out of five and advanced to second and third, respectively, in the National League standing.

Detroit's defensive record was the best in the American League by a wide margin, only 19 opposing runs coming home against Tiger hurling. The Bengals piled up 61 hits, but wasted many of them in scoring only 30 runs.

White Sox Climb

Pressing the Tigers for honors were the Chicago White Sox, who finished the seven-day period with five victories and two setbacks. Third a week ago, the Sox today were second and within one half game of the leaders. The Yankees, incidentally, broke even in six contests.

Paced by Dizzy Dean, the Cardinals compiled a remarkable defensive record and climbed into the thick of the pennant struggle once more. In their five games, the Red Birds allowed only seven enemy runs. Offensively, Frankie Frisch's outfit accounted for only 21 runs. The Cubs, who were much easier to score on, pounded across 46 runs for themselves.

The Pirates furnished the week's disappointment, dropping five out of seven and sliding to the bottom of the first division. The pace was too fast for the Buccs, who have fallen into an old habit—losing on the road.

Despite the collapse of the Pirates, the West scored a major triumph over the East in the series just concluded. In the American League, where the eastern clubs were traveling, the West gained 37 triumphs and only 15 defeats. In the National, where the easterners were doing the entertaining, the West captured 32 out of 57.

Oarsmen Take Exams

RED TOP, Conn., June 14 (AP)—Harvard's oarsmen divided their time between final examinations and rowing today.

Amusements

BOSTON

Cool KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO GRAND HITS!
The screen's charming romantics in a gay story of rival reporters—

GENE RAYMOND ANN SOTHERN
THERE GOES MY GIRL
With Gordon Jones Frank Jenks Richard Lane Bradley Page
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Plus ALEXANDER KORDA'S
"FIRE OVER ENGLAND"

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held Over—Second Week
Clark Myrna
GABLE • LOY
in "PARNELL"
Also: "LET'S GET MARRIED"
IDA LUPINO—RALPH BELLAMY

MAJESTIC
LAST WEEK!
A Satirical Comedy with Music
25c to $1.10
Johnny Johnson
Evgs. at 8:15
3 Acts, 15 Scenes, Cast of 80
WPA Federal Theatre Production

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
All Seats Res. .55, .83, $1.10
2:30 and 8:15 Tel. Wel. 0047
1st Engagement after Boston Premiere
FRANK CAPRA'S RONALD COLMAN
LOST HORIZON

On Sport's Horizon

Commencement Day

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Commencement time is here, and on thousands of campuses all over the United States the athletes of the institutions are busy engaging in the sports of the moment, many of them for the last time in their undergraduate careers.

Athletes of every sort have become such an important part of modern education that there is frequently greater interest in the graduation of an oustanding performer than in any other feature of the occasion. Thus, the departure of Lawrence Kelley from the classic shades of the New Haven elms, the departure from Annapolis of the latest of the Ingram family, famous for many years for athletic ability, calls for far more comment than the standing of the ranking members of the class.

Probably the commencements at Princeton, West Point and Annapolis furnish the greatest spectacles of the season. At the Naval Academy, and also to the exercises at West Point, it is the attendance of the older graduates, many of them famous that lends the atmosphere of brilliancy. The sports parade at the Military Academy, when the entire corps lapses from its formal accoutrements, dons its various sport uniforms, and marches in groups of players, from the few contenders in polo or fencing, to the hundreds which engage in football, carrying the implements which they have used in their endeavors, is one of the stirring events of the week.

But it is at Princeton that the real spirit is paramount. New York pays little attention to its commencements, at Columbia, under the Hall of Fame at New York University, or at Fordham or Manhattan; Boston is almost as indifferent to Harvard or Technology, except when some college group, possibly disturbed by the attitude, performs some outrageous joke to break the ennui; New Haven shows some interest, when a favored son is prominent in the graduates.

But Princeton, town and gown alike, forgets everything else when commencement time comes. Every shop and house on historic Nassau Street, and its neighborhood, sports some insignia, every person who can claim the right to wear the Orange and Black decorates himself lavishly. The alumni parade, which is a part of the celebration, the old gray front of Nassau Hall, oldest of Princeton landmarks, blossoms with decorated pirates, bandits, etc., all done in the college colors, on their way to the baseball game against Yale, now followed by the alumni invitation track meet at Palmer Stadium.

Golfing Uncertainty

Once more golf has demonstrated that there is nothing so uncertian as supremacy. Two unexpected results in as many weeks, with professionals hitherto regarded as outside the leading ranks, culminated in a record for an open title tourney, lower than ever before accomplished in either the United States or Europe. Ralph Guldahl, the big Norwegian-bred player, of Chicago, who learned his game at Dallas, Texas, as a boy, swept over the Oakland Hills course in 281 strokes, ending with a perfect 69.

This earned him his place on the Ryder Cup team, as he was one of the group who were on the secondary qualifying list. Close behind him came another of the uprising generation of American-bred golfers. Sam Snead of White Sulphur, Va., who completed his 283 round early, and then had the championship snatched away from him after almost tasting its glories. He will also be one of the traveling group, while under the terms of the double medal test for the other two places, big Ed Dudley and Byron Nelson are next in order, beating out Paul Runyan and Harold McSpaden by a couple of strokes.

That sturdy-bred Scotsman, Wee Bobby Cruickshank, who has been nosed out by a stroke or two, not once but four times, came in third, with Harry Cooper, already a member of the team, next in order. As the team is limited to American-breds, Cruickshank, who learned his play in Scotland, is not eligible.

Ida Simmons Leads

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The national duckpin bowling congress said today Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va., had been selected as the leading woman duckpin bowler of the United States for the 1936-37 season. Her average, the congress said, was 121.88 for 416 games. Helen Randlett, Richmond, Va., and Lorraine Gulli, Washington, D. C., were tied for second place with an average of 113.89. The former's mark was made in 390 games and the latter's in 332 games.

New York Wins Cup

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14 (AP)—Defeating Philadelphia Saturday by an 8—7 score after trouncing Boston, defending champion, 13 to 2 Friday, New York won possession of the Griscom Cup in the annual matches which closed at the Plainfield Country Club Saturday. New York gained a total of 21 points to 18 for Philadelphia and six for Boston in the three days' play.

Porter Wins Marathon

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Mel Porter, knotty-legged New York City runner, won the national A. A. U. marathon here Saturday. Pat Dengis, Baltimore, was second, and James Bartlett of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, third. Porter's time for the race —a 26-mile, 385-yard course from Mount Vernon, Va., to the White House—was 2h. 34m. 42s., not a record.

Yale Navy in Final Drills

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 14 (AP)—Yale oars dipped in the Thames river for the first time this year as the Blue navy started its final drills today for the objective races with Harvard June 25.

American Pros Now Aim to Win Ryder Golf Cup

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Fresh from their latest record-smashing performances in the United States open golf championship, where Ralph Guldahl led the field home with the new low 72-hole aggregate of 281, America's crack professional brigade now aims to break the British "jinx" that has so far pursued them in Ryder Cup competition.

The 10-man team, including some sharpshooting newcomers as Guldahl, Sammy Snead and Byron Nelson, sails this Wednesday for England and the biennial international matches with British professional rivals at Southport, to be played late this month. They will be joined abroad by Walter Hagen as nonplaying captain and sent into action against a British team which includes the redoubtable Henry Cotton for the first time.

So far the home team has had the edge in the Ryder Cup play, begun in 1927 at Worcester, Mass. The Americans have won three of the five series, but they were beaten on both trips abroad, in 1929 and 1933. On the basis of what the team's "new blood" did to old man par at Oakland Hills, there are high hopes of triumph at Southport, as well as good chances of an American victory in the British open at Carnoustie, afterward, but the British will be no part of a setup.

Perfect Weather

For one thing, scoring conditions can hardly match those at Oakland Hills, where the sharpshooters took full advantage of perfect weather, extraordinary pace-making, and the "breaks" to put on the greatest scoring show in the 41-year history of the U. S. Open championship.

In rapid succession, during the final 36 holes Saturday, Wee Bobby Cruickshank, 24-year-old Sam Snead, and 25-year-old Ralph Guldahl took turns at shellacking par and posting the leading score. Cruickshank, with a 67 and 72, registered the best performance of his career with a 285 that was good only for third money at the finish. Snead came along with a near-record 283, in his first open title tournament. Then Guldahl capped the climax by coming from behind to win with 281, a score that licked par by seven strokes, beat his nearest rival by two, and clipped one shot from the tournament and world record set just a year ago by Tony Manero at Baltusrol, New Jersey.

Guldahl had successive rounds of 71, 69, 72 and 69—par or better for every tour of Oakland Hills—as he brought to a dazzling conclusion one of the grandest comebacks in golfing history. Down and almost "out" a year ago, Guldahl fought his way to the peak in one of the toughest of all competitive sports.

The $1000 he collected for the winner's share at Oakland Hills boosted his tournament earnings for this year alone to $5100. The title will mean at least $10,000 more, from various sources, and should lead to a lucrative club job. He entered the tournament as a free lance. His home is in Chicago but he's Texas-born, of Norwegian extraction.

Four years ago Guldahl missed a four-foot putt at Chicago, and with it a chance to tie Johnny Goodman for the open title. Thereafter he went down grade and became one of golf's "forgotten men" until he got a helping hand from friends and finally capitalized the rare confidence he has always had in himself and his game. He literally "called his shots" at Oakland Hills, so sure was he that he would come through.

Predicted He Would Win

Two weeks before the open he predicted he would win, "if he got a few breaks around the greens." He got them but he also forced them as he overhauled Snead in the stretch with an epic display of shotmaking. Guldahl twice was on the verge of disaster, on his final round, but his courage under fire matched the shots he made to build up the decisive margin.

Here's how the first 10 finished:

Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 281, $1000; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 283, $800; Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., 285, $700; Harry Cooper, Chicago, 286, $600; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, 287, $450; Albert Brosch, Farmingdale, N. Y., 288, $375; Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., 289, $275; (A) Johnny Goodman, Omaha, Neb., 290; (A) Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn, N. Y., 291; (A) Charles Kocsis, Ann Arbor, Mich., 292; Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn.; Denny Shute, Boston; Henry Picard, Hersey, Penna., and Paul Pickard, Hershey, Penna., tied 292, $175 each.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	31	23	.574
Toledo	29	23	.558
Milwaukee	28	24	.538
Indianapolis	26	24	.520
Columbus	25	27	.472
Kansas City	20	25	.444
Louisville	22	28	.440
St. Paul	21	28	.429

Results June 12

Indianapolis 10, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 0.
Columbus at Minneapolis (rain).
Toledo at St. Paul (rain).

Results June 13

Toledo 8, Minneapolis 1.
Minneapolis 11, Toledo 3.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 12, Louisville 5.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 6.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 2.
Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 5.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	39	11	.780
Montreal	27	20	.574
Buffalo	25	23	.521
Syracuse	26	24	.520
Toronto	25	26	.490
Rochester	21	29	.420
Jersey City	16	28	.364
Baltimore	14	32	.304

Results June 12

Syracuse 13, Rochester 8.
Syracuse 5, Rochester 4.
Montreal 12, Baltimore 9.
Newark 10, Buffalo 5.
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.

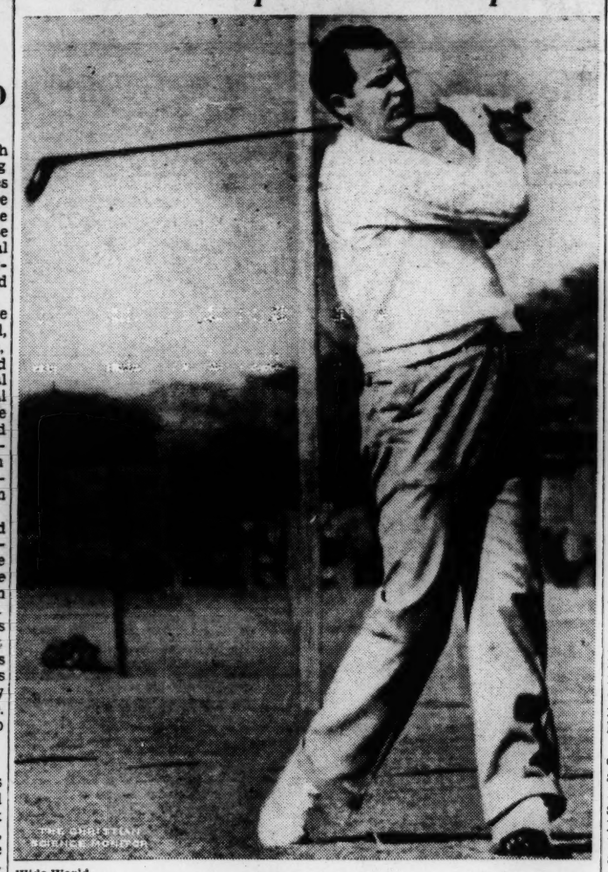
Results June 13

Newark 7, Buffalo 1.
Newark 4, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 4.
Baltimore 13, Montreal 6.
Syracuse 11, Rochester 1.
Rochester 5, Syracuse 0.
Jersey City 2, Toronto 1.
Toronto 5, Jersey City 0.

College Baseball Results

Alumni 6, Lehigh 5.
Alumni 10, Union 2.
Boston College 5, New Hampshire 1.
Brown 3, Providence 2.
Dartmouth 3, Maryland 1.
Harvard 5, Tufts 4.
Indiana 9, Rutgers 6.
Mass. State 3, Amherst 2.
Yale 9, Princeton 2.
Temple 4, Lafayette 3.

New U. S. Open Golf Champion



Wide World

Ralph Guldahl

Shot 69 on Last Round to Win National Championship on Birmingham (Mich.) Course With Record Score of 281 for 72 Holes. Sam Snead Finished Second, Two Strokes Behind

Pennant Chase Now Rests With Harvard and Eli

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	TP	R	H	E
Yale	7	2	3	58	70	19
Harvard	7	3	2	61	77	25
Dartmouth	8	4	0	77	103	23
Penn.	6	6	0	51	95	30
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	49
Princeton	4	7	1	63	94	26
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	35

Results Last Week

Harvard 9, Dartmouth 8 (seven innings)
Harvard 4, Dartmouth 2 (seven innings)

Balance of Schedule

June 19—Yale at Princeton; 22—Harvard at Yale; 23—Yale at Harvard.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Harvard and Yale will fight out the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship at baseball, just as they have fought out so many championships, as part of the commencement programs of the two institutions, next week. This was assured as the result of the games last week. Harvard set the pace, by dismissing Dartmouth, leader up to that time at both ends of a doubleheader at Boston, on Thursday, 9-8 and 4-2, while Larry Kelley for Yale, making his semi-final home appearance of his undergraduate career, overwhelmed Princeton at New Haven on Saturday, scoring three runs and batting in three more, to give his team the initial victory of the Princeton series, 9-2.

This places Yale in the lead, and unless Princeton, next Saturday, reverses the result of that game, as it might do under the stimulation of the home grounds, and the annual throng of highly decorated alumni who will be present, Harvard will have to win both of its games to take the title. But here also the enthusiasm of commencement will play a part, and make the result uncertain.

Dartmouth still has a chance to tie, if Princeton beats Yale, and Yale and Harvard divide, but the double defeat which ended its season spoiled any chance of victory.

G. E. T.

Germany Advances To Zone Cup Final

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—Germany and Belgium divided the final singles matches of their Davis Cup series yesterday to send the German team into the European zone final with a 4-to-1 decision. Germany had clinched the series with its doubles victory Saturday.

Heinrich Henkel, German No. 2 player, made it four straight yesterday by defeating Charles Nayaert, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Andre Lacroix scored Belgium's only victory when he defeated the German substitute, Edgar Dettmer, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6. Dettmer replaced the German ace, Gottfried von Cramm, who was called away after helping win the doubles Saturday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	19	.620
Chicago	30	19	.612
St. Louis	26	21	.553
Pittsburgh	26	21	.553
Brooklyn	21	24	.467
Boston	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	19	29	.396
Cincinnati	17	31	.354

Results June 12

St. Louis 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 5.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 3.

Results June 13

St. Louis 6, Boston 2.
St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 16, Philadelphia 8.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 1.
New York 6, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	46	27	.630
San Francisco	44	29	.603
San Diego	42	33	.560
Los Angeles	38	34	.528
Seattle	35	37	.486
Portland	34	37	.479
Oakland	27	47	.365
Missions	26	48	.351

Results June 12

Missions 2, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 2, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 14, San Francisco 6.
Sacramento 2, Oakland 0.
Seattle 1, Portland 0

Results June 13

San Diego 8, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 1, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Sacramento 18, Oakland 4.
Missions 8, Los Angeles 7.
Los Angeles 1, Missions 0.
Seattle 7, Portland 5.
Portland 5, Seattle 2.

College Polo Result

Princeton 7, Yale 3.

Czechoslovakia Wins Place in Zone Final

PRAHA, June 14 (AP)—Czechoslovakia won its place in the European zone Davis Cup final round yesterday by taking the doubles match, which was broken off by rain Saturday, but forfeited the last two singles matches to emerge with a 3 to 2 decision over Yugoslavia.

In the deciding doubles match Roderich Menzel and Ladislaus Hecht defeated Ference Puncec and Josef Pallada, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 7—9, 6—1. The Czech pair was leading 7—6 in the fourth set when play was halted Saturday.

A pair of substitutes were sent in to play the remaining matches and both matches were counted for Yugoslavia because of the substitutions, which according to Davis Cup rules can be made only in case of illness or injury to the players named for the series.

Czechoslovakia will meet Germany, victor over Belgium, in the zone final at Berlin June 19, 20 and 21. The winner will meet the United States in the inter-zone final for the right to play Britain in the challenge round.

Harry Cooper Leads Pros in Prize Money

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Although he collected only $600 for finishing fourth in the national open at Birmingham, Mich., "Light Horse Harry" Cooper of Chicago is the biggest money-winning pro golfer of the year. Since Jan. 1, playing the winter tournament circuit, Cooper has collected $8592 in prize money.

Ralph Guldahl, the new open champion, brought his season's total up to $5105 with the $1000 first prize and moved into fourth place in the list ahead of Horton Smith. Henry Picard, who collected $175 in the open and Sam Snead, who drew down $800 for finishing second, are running second and third behind Cooper in winnings. The 10 top men in tournament money winning:

Harry Cooper, Chicago, $8592; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., $6558; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $6215; Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, $5105; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $4900; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, $3772; Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna., $3562; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., $3520, Johnny Hines, Garden City, N. Y., $3034; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $2910.

Indiana Quartet Sets New World Record

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14 (AP)—Indiana University's crack medley distance teams established a new world's record of 10 minutes and four-tenths of one second for the medley event Saturday in a dual meet with Ohio State University.

Don Lash, Hoosier distance star, ran the mile anchor of the medley with Trutt a half mile, Miller a quarter and Smith a three quarters mile.

The previous record of ten minutes four and seven-tenths seconds was set in the Fresno, Calif., relays in 1935 by a team from the Olympic Club of Los Angeles, and tied by the same Indiana team in the Penn relays this year.

Alston Keeps Title

MONTREAL, June 14 (CP)—Carding a brilliant 144, Bobby Alston, pro at Ottawa Chaudier Club, retained his title in the Quebec open and amateur golf tournament Saturday, leading home a big field by a three-stroke margin for the 36 holes of medal play. Over the Montreal County Club course Alston had a morning score of 71 and an afternoon card of 73, two better than the 76-70—146 turned in by Jack Littler of the Ottawa Rivermead Club. Carroll Stewart of Montreal's Mount Royal led the amateurs with a 76-76—152.

Eunice Dean Wins

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP)—Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, captured a long, hard-fought three-set march from Cecelia Riegel of the Germantown Cricket Club, 6—3, 9—11, 6—4, yesterday, to win the women's Pennsylvania and eastern states tennis championship.

California Freshman Wins

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP)—Nineteen-year-old Bobby Harman, University of California freshman, annexed the Pennsylvania state lawn tennis championship yesterday, defeating Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Navy Elected For Salvaging Eastern Hope

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—On the Hudson next week, if the Navy crew goes the way of yesteryear's eastern favorites in the varsity event of the intercollegiate regatta there's another sad day in store for eastern rowing.

Ever since 1932, when California started the string of western victories, one crew from the Atlantic seacoast has unhesitatingly been named eastern favorite each year to upset the western dynasty of champions. And they've all failed.

After the Golden Bears inaugurated the winning streak by beating off talented eights from Navy, Syracuse and Cornell, the regatta was discontinued in 1933. A year later the East bid with Navy and Cornell, but California blew 'em down with Washington finishing second. That was the last year an eastern crew won any race in the regatta, the Syracuse junior varsity salvaging the jayvee event, from the wreckage of eastern hopes.

Pennsylvania, one of the best sprint crews of that or any other year, went up to the starting line as the eastern paladin in 1935. But Joe Burke & Co. wilted under the four-mile drive and California took the race. Penn faded to sixth, while Cornell drove down the last mile to finish less than half a length behind the Bears.

The Red oarsmen, on the strength of that showing and a fine early-season record, came up to the race last year scheduled as the crew to salvage eastern hopes. The West held good and when the drive started the Big Red didn't have the power and finished a washed-out pink in fifth place with Navy chasing Washington's great boat and California's second-place crew home.

The Tars finished a length behind the Bears but their showing was so good they were highly regarded when the present season started. They lived up to expectations, losing nary a race and understroking most of their opponents, a remarkable record. They are the eastern favorites, today, as they drill on the Hudson.

While Coach Buck Walsh views his boat's installation as favorite with a wary eye, he is sparing nothing in his efforts to bring the varsity up to race time, fit and full of rowing. He calls Washington the boat to beat.

Columbia, already encamped on the banks of the Hudson, is well ahead of the Tars as far as training over the course. It has been there since June 1. The rest of the squads starting with Syracuse, which arrives today, will be in this week. California comes with another victory in its bag. The Bears trounced Wisconsin on Lake Mendota at Madison, Saturday.

Nine U. S. Women Invited To Join Cup Squad

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Nine of the nation's outstanding women tennis players, two of whom now are campaigning in England, have been invited by the U. S. L. T. A. to join the squad preparing for the Wightman cup matches against England Aug. 20 and 21 at Forest Hills.

Heading the list are the top five players in the 1936 ranking list, Alice Marble, national singles champion; Helen Jacobs, former titleholder; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Gracyn W. Wheeler, and Carolin Babcock. The group also includes Helen Wills Moody, unranked last year for lack of sufficient evidence; Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Helen Pedersen and Dorothy May Bundy, daughter of May Sutton Bundy. Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs are in England.

This tentative squad may be increased within the next few weeks if the showing of other players in early tournaments warrants their selection.

At the request of Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the Wightman cup committee, the players will sharpen their games in practice competition against men and will compete in at least two of the three grass court tournaments at Longwood, Seabright and Maidstone.

The make-up of the visiting team will not be known until the conclusion of the British championships at Wimbledon early next month. Last year the Americans, consisting of Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Babcock in singles, and Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock in doubles, gained a 4-3 decision over the English, whose team was made up of Katherine Stammers, Dorothy Round, Mary Hardwick, Freda James, Nancy Lyle and Evelyn Dearman.

Mrs. Artzburger Wins

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14 (AP)—Mrs. Jean Artzburger of Pittsburgh, seeded second, upset the top-ranked Evangeline MacLennan of Atlanta yesterday in three sets to win the women's southern amateur championship. The score was 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. Ernest Sutter of New Orleans and Ramsay Potts Jr. of Memphis won the southern amateur men's doubles championship with a 12—10, 9—7, 6—4 victory over Vernon Marcum and Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	18	.609
Chicago	28	19	.596
Detroit	29	21	.580
Cleveland	26	19	.578
Boston	20	22	.476
Washington	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
St. Louis	15	30	.333

Results June 12

St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2.
Washington 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Detroit 4. (10 innings).

Results June 13

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 9, Washington 4.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
New York 16, St. Louis 9.
New York 8, St. Louis 8 (11-inning tie).
Detroit 3, Boston 1.

California Crews Win

MADISON, Wis, June 14 (AP)—University of California defeated University of Wisconsin in varsity and freshman crew races on Lake Mendota Saturday. The Golden Bears finished 2½ lengths ahead of the Badger varsity, covering two miles in 10m. 50s. The losers finished 11 seconds behind.

College Lacrosse Result

Union 10, Alumni 2.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Bat and Ball"

LONDON—The cradle of cricket is rocked just now by a breeze of controversy between the old times and the new. The simple fact is that a property owner at Hambledon has decided to modernize his property. A laudable project, you may say. But it has brought to arms some powerful forces—the National Trust, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Petersfield Rural District Council and the Marylebone Cricket Club. For the property concerned is none other than "The Bat and Ball," a little Hampshire inn which served as headquarters for the mightiest cricketers of England nearly two centuries ago.

Before the old building, out on Broad-Halfpenny Down, five miles from anywhere, stands an obelisk of gray Cornish granite commemorating the heroic age of cricket. No one would contend, of course, that English cricket was "invented" at Hambledon; but it was from a starting point there in 1750 that the game became England's national sport.

Hearty

When the Hambledon Club first took the field, cricket bats were heavy curved clubs, rather like hockey sticks; the wickets consisted of two uprights with a single "bail" resting across their tops: "boundaries" were unknown and all hits were run out to the very end; the runs were "notched" upon a piece of wood with a knife to record the score; and the players wore silk stockings, top hats, knee breeches and silver-buckled shoes.

Previously Kent had been the county most celebrated for the game —the first full score preserved is of a match between Kent and an All-England eleven in 1746—but for the second half of the eighteenth century the "immortals" of Hambledon, with their silver-buttoned blue coats and black velvet collars, dominated the scene.

Those were the days of Lumpy and Brown, the best fast and slow bowlers of their time; of great bats such as Lord Frederick Beauclerck and, above all, of such all-round cricketers as Richard Nyren, mine host of "The Bat and Ball."

It was, indeed, to stout Richard Nyren, whose picture adorns the signboard of the inn, that the Hambledon Club owed its fame and popularity. For Richard was not only a great cricketer, but a great caterer and a musician and writer to boot. In the palmy days of the club the little inn at the crossroads—looking almost exactly as it does today, inside and outside was a famous rendezvous.

Visitors were sure of excellent fare, honest Hampshire fare, as Richard would have insisted. He made no attempt that it should be otherwise. "Marbes, Aspiques, Blancmanges," were not to be had at "The Bat and Ball," and Richard was specially insistent that ladies should recognize the superior claims of "fine Down air" combined with solid victuals, over such trivialities.

Giants in Those Days

What a company assembled at the close of the day's cricket! There would come "the great, the glorious, the unrivaled William Beldham; John Small, the cobbler, who played the violin so sweetly that the gipsies were charmed and never robbed his hen roosts; David Harris, as renowned a bowler as Beldham was a batsman. The great Beldham —"Silver Billy" they dubbed him— learned his skill from Harry Hall, a gingerbread maker of Farnham, and Richard Nyren says of him: "One of the most beautiful sights that can be imagined and which would have delighted an artist, was to see him make himself up to hit a ball. It was the beau ideal of grace, animation and concentrated energy."

Yes, there were giants on the Hambledon turf in those days. No fewer than 29 times in 10 years did Hambledon men beat an All-England eleven. Nor was glory the only guerdon of victory. In 1778, the match was for a thousand guineas; and it is on record that a game in 1783 was played for "eleven pairs of white corded dimity breeches and 11 handsome striped pink waistcoats."

It was, however, in the famous match played in 1777 that the Hambledon Club achieved perhaps its greatest fame and victory, when it beat All-England by the overwhelming margin of an innings and 168 runs. In this match Nyren made the moderate score of 37, but even that was only exceeded by two players in the All-England team; while the top score for Hambledon was 167. Well might Richard write, as he did, in his "Cricketers' Guide and Recollections," "Little Hampshire pitted against All-England was a proud thought for the Hampshire men."

Later the Hambledon Club fell on evil days. It lost its vigorous, patriotic enthusiasm, lapsed somewhat in the integrity of its amateurism and was finally dissolved in 1791.

Preserving the Past

Forty-two years later Nyren the younger, John—a man of rare personal charm and simplicity, devoted to his fiddle—produced his locus classicus on the theme of the Hambledon men and their contemporaries, "Cricketers of My Time." The manuscript was collected and edited by Charles Cowden Clarke, whom Nyren met—along with the essayists Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt and others—at Vincent Novello's famous Sunday Evenings. It may be that Nyren provided the subject matter, Clarke the literary grace. Anyway, the book makes delightful and informative reading.

As the years have rolled on since the days of Hambledon's glory, "The Bat and Ball" has become the Mecca for a cricketer's pilgrimage. Like many other old buildings the inn has lost the protection formerly afforded to it by its loneliness—automobiles have seen to that—and the owners feel that in the interests of their trade they must rebuild the old premises.

When their project became known, the secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club—parent body of the game—communicated with the owners and received the assurance, so I am told, that the front of the inn will not be changed and the alterations at the back will be in character with the old building.

Cricketers hope that the interior will not be modernized too drastically, for in the single public room which "The Bat and Ball" possesses, one may sit at the very wooden tables where the giants of old foregathered, recapture the atmosphere of days long departed and, As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Imagine things the way they used to be"

Intercollegiate Polo Final on Saturday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The first of the polo championships of the season, the intercollegiates, will come up for final settlement this week, with the veteran teams of Harvard and United States Military Academy likely to settle the title tomorrow, when they meet in one of the semifinals on the plains of Governors Island, now busy with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of its purchase from the Indians, for what is described as "a couple of ax heads and a handful of nails."

Princeton horsemen got the jump on the new members of the Yale team, three of whom are making their debuts this year, in the lone first-round game, played on Saturday, scoring three goals in the first chukker, and continuing to hammer at the New Haven players for the first half, to lead at 5—1, finally emerged victors at 7—3, playing mostly on the defensive, with fine effect, for the balance of the session.

Peter H. Dominick, the lone veteran, made the best showing for Yale, while William B. Johnson of the family which have contributed so much to Burnt Mills polo, was the hero of the Princeton team, with his brilliant dashes and fine defense. The winners will meet Cornell, with Clarence Combs as its spearpoint, on Wednesday. In the other semifinal, and the final will be staged next Saturday.

G. E. T.

Frankie Parker Wins First Match at Queens

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Making his seasonal European tennis debut, Frankie Parker, member of America's Davis Cup squad, eliminated Henry Billington, 6—4, 7—5, in the first round of the Queens Club tournament today. Billington led 3—0 in the first set and 5—3 in the second but Parker rallied each time.

Hal Surface of Kansas City defeated K. Tsuda of Japan, 6—1, 6—1.

Wayne Sabin, Bryan Grant and Gene Mako, all American Davis Cup players, also advanced. Sabin defeated R. N. A. Leyton, 6—0, 6—0; Grant disposed of Sam Laftman, 7—5, 6—4. Mako won on a default.

Parker and Sabin will meet in the second round tomorrow.

Indians Sign Catcher

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (AP)—Robert Kelly, 18, San Francisco catcher, described by Scout Jack Kelly as a second Mickey Cochrane, Detroit manager, was signed Saturday by the Cleveland Indians. The scout said the Chicago Cubs and Boston Red Sox had been after him.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Lunches and Dinners
HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Streets Phone 5644
Daniel Webster Highway
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
You will enjoy the atmosphere of our NEW location—smartly furnished—air conditioned—plus our old high standard of food and service
Wrigley's
RESTAURANT
208 W. Wisconsin Avenue
MILWAUKEE

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Hold Up Well Despite Current Strikes

Commerce and Finance

Wages in England Less Than in U. S.; More Work Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the majority of British industries average weekly earnings are from one-half to two-thirds as large as weekly earnings in the same industries in the United States, while the number of hours worked per week in the British industries is from 20 per cent to 50 per cent greater than in this country, according to a study of workers' earnings and hours in Great Britain by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Comparisons between workers' earnings and hours in Great Britain and the United States have only recently been made possible, the Conference Board's study points out, through the publication by the British Ministry of Labour of a comprehensive statement of earnings and hours in manufacturing industries in the week ended Oct. 12, 1935. The Conference Board's study compares the data for 30 of the leading industries included in this statement with corresponding data for the same industries in the United States provided in the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for October, 1935.

Earnings Less

In 18 of the 30 industries covered by the study, average weekly earnings in Great Britain ranged between one-half and two-thirds of those in the United States. In four industries—sugar making and refining, tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturing, newspaper and periodical printing, and iron and steel smelting and rolling—earnings in Great Britain were from two-thirds to three-fourths of the United States figure.

In only two industries, cement manufacturing and iron and steel tube making, did average weekly earnings in Great Britain exceed three-fourths of the earnings in the same industries in the United States. On the other hand, there were six industries—carpet and rug manufacturing, laundries, drugs and fine chemicals, sugar confectionery, cardboard boxes, and tin box and canister making—in which the Britsh weekly earnings fell below one-half of those in the United States.

The discrepancy between hourly wages in Great Britain and the United States, according to the study, is consideraly greater than that between weekly earnings in the two countries. In none of the industries studied did hourly wages in Great Britain equal as much as two-thirds of those in the United States.

Longer Hours

In eight industries, including silk, cement manufacturing, tobacco manufacturing, paper and board making, newspaper and periodical printing, iron and steel smelting and rolling, iron and steel tube making and production of stoves, grates and other light castings, British hourly earnings were over one half, but less than two thirds, of the United States figure, the proportion ranging from 50.1 per cent to 59.8 per cent. In the remaining industries hourly earnings in Great Britain were less than one half of those in the United States.

The divergence between relative weekly and relative hourly earnings in the two countries is explained, study points out, by the longer hours prevalent in Great Britain. The maximum number of hours in the United States recorded for any of the industries covered in the study was 43.4 a week, while the minimum among the British industries was 44.2 hours a week. In 22 cases the British hours were 20 per cent or more longer than in the United States and in 15 of these cases the excess was 25 per cent or more. In two of these industries hours worked per week were 50 per cent or more longer than in the United States.

Brokers' Loans Show $28,000,000 Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $1,168,000,000. The week ended June 9 and the total represented an increase of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,115,000,000.

Food Costs Rise 1 P. C. in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A rise of 1.0 per cent in food costs between April 13 and May 18 was shown in figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Costs were higher in 41 of the 51 cities included in the index and prices advanced for 58 of the 84 foods covered by the Bureau," the bureau said. "The major part of the increase was due to an advance of 4.4 per cent in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables.

"The food cost index for May 18 was 86.5 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This is an increase of 8.3 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago. The advance reflects higher costs for each commodity group, ranging from 3.1 per cent for beverages to 18.6 per cent for fruits and vegetables."

Brazil Commission To Seek U. S. Aid For Central Bank

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 14 (AP)—Brazilian Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa flew to the United States today to seek U. S. Government support for establishment of a Brazil central bank.

The minister, accompanied by Valemtim F. Boucas, ranking foreign debt consultant, also will seek reduction in interest payments to repay $1,250,000,000 owed abroad by federal, state and municipal governments.

Another member of the party was Barbosa Carneiro, executive director of the Federal Council of Foreign Trade, which advises President Vargas on Brazil's commercial policy.

It was understood the finance minister and Mr. Carneiro were discussing means of increasing trade with the United States and overcoming effects of Brazil's barter trade with Germany.

While details of the central bank proposal were carefully guarded, it was understood it would be along the lines of United States federal reserve system.

It was also learned Mr. Souza Costa hoped to obtain gold credits in Washington. These would serve as a bank of reserve for foreign operations.

"In effect a gold fund thus created in the United States would merely be the backing for great clearing house operations which Brazil would use for most of her foreign trade," an authorized source said.

The commission also planned to discuss bank and barter trade issues with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Assistant Sumner Welles.

Sales of Hardware Rise 15 to 35 P. C. In First 5 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of hardware gathered momentum during the first five months of this year following an abrupt rise which marked the trend during the last half of 1936, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Retail distribution," says the report, "ranged from 15 to 35 per cent larger than for the corresponding months last year, while wholesale volume expanded by 20 to 35 per cent, despite the recession in orders that followed the hectic buying during the opening quarter, when future requirements were covered generously to gain price advantage. The improvement in demand has spread to practically all divisions.

"Uninterrupted progress for the fifth consecutive year has been attributed chiefly to the spreading use of hardware on farms, in factories, and in the varied types of construction work. Increased income of growers of cotton, tobacco, and general farm crops pushed sales this spring to the largest total in eight years in fencing and netting, repair parts for implements, tools, and labor-saving equipment. Acceleration of industrial operations was responsible for driving the index for machine tool orders in April to a peak at 282.5, contrasting with its low of 7.4 in March, 1933.

"Factories in many parts of the country had the heaviest backlogs of unfilled orders on June 1 in their history, despite capacity production rates since last fall."

Texas to Build First Newsprint Mill In the South at Cost of $5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Texas is to build the first newsprint mill in the South using native pines as principal raw material. The mill has been subscribed by a group of Texas capitalists and industrialists after several months of field surveys and will cost $5,000,000. The organization committee is headed by Wirt Davis, capitalist.

It remained for a southern research chemist, Dr. Charles H. Herty of Georgia, former president of the American Chemical Society and now director of the Pulp & Paper Laboratory at Savannah, Ga., to prove to paper makers that the common yellow pine of the Gulf coast and lower Atlantic coast contains no more resin than does northern spruce.

Dr. Herty's long experimentation showed further that his cost of papermaking was $10 to $12 a ton below standard methods employed in the North. This great discovery has resulted in a cheap process of making newsprint and other papers from loblolly, slash or shortleaf pine, all of which have the added advantage of growing about six times as fast as northern spruce. In fact, the great southern pine forests, which were denuded by the lumbering industries 30 years ago have practically re-established themselves.

The Texas mill, the location of which has not been finally determined, will find a ready outlet for all of the 45,000 tons of newsprint which it will produce. Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana publishers of daily newspapers have contracted for the entire output. This has encouraged Texas capital to undertake this initial project to be known as Southland Paper Mills, Inc., No. 1.

Hudson Sales, Shipments Set New Records for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—New records for retail sales and factory shipments of Hudson and Terraplane cars in 1937 were set during the week ended May 29, according to W. R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales for the Hudson Motor Car Company.

Total retail sales of 3445 cars during the week were the largest for any week of 1937 to date. In the same week 4187 cars were shipped from the Hudson factories, the largest production for any week of the current year.

Retail sales for the full month of May totaled 13,501 cars, a gain of nearly 45 per cent over retail sales in the preceding month. Factory shipments in May totaled 15,331 cars, a gain of 64 per cent over April and 25 per cent over May of last year.

Bank of France Raises Discount Rate to 6 P. C.

PARIS (AP)—The Bank of France has raised the discount rate to 6 per cent to check withdrawals of gold and France's socialist cabinet drafted means to check what some newspapers called a "financial crisis."

The discount and other rates were raised 2 per cent, for the first time since Jan. 28. The action came simultaneously with official declarations that critics of Premier Léon Blum's regime were turning francs into gold or foreign currency because of the Government's need to find 20,000,000,000 francs (about $900,000,000) before the end of the year for budget requirements.

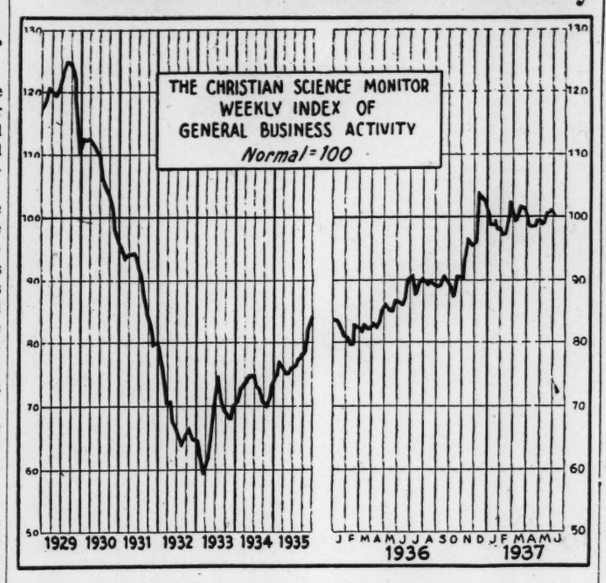
Raising of the discount rate is the usual means of making it too expensive to send gold or other capital abroad.

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—A slight increase in the price of gold on the London market today cut sales substantially and further eased the pressure caused by recent heavy shipments to New York.

The price was raised about one-half penny (about 1 cent) to 140s. 6½d. an ounce or about $34.68 at the current exchange rate of 4.9355 dollars to the British pound.

The profit on an ounce of gold was 4d. (8 cents) or about 1 cent under Saturday's for shipment to New York. Sales of 113 bars were made at £318,000 or about $1,569,489.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity



General business activity declined in the first week in June, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, for the first time since the early part of May. The decline carried the index to 100.0 (prel.) on June 5 from 100.6 on May 29 and compared with 86.5 on June 6, 1936.

Substantial declines in both the power production and miscellaneous freight car loadings series reflected the shorter week caused by the Memorial Day holiday but even with allowances for this, the adjusted figures showed a slump contrary to seasonal expectations.

For miscellaneous car loadings the adjusted index reached the lowest level since November of last year.

Bank debits outside New York City advanced slightly against a seasonal decline, resulting in a moderate gain in the adjusted index.

Signs of slowing down in industrial production and trade accompanied the uncertainties attending the labor disturbances in this country and the uneasiness over the foreign situation, particularly in France.

Operations in the steel industry last week were still hampered by the strikes which curtailed output so sharply the week previously, although some slight increase in total production was reported. Strikes caused no further cut in the volume of production and in plants unaffected by labor troubles output was increased. New orders, however, continued to decline.

Automobile production failed last week to regain the pre-holiday level owing to labor difficulties in accessory suppliers' plants and a power shortage caused by a strike. Unless the disturbances are settled shortly further curtailment is expected. Motorcar sales have fallen below last year's volume for a leading manufacturer and unusual spottiness in sales generally has been reported.

Forward buying in the textile industry in New England has been slow and a tendency to curtail production slightly in both cotton and woolen textiles has been noted.

Construction activity continued to lag. F. W. Dodge reports for the month of May showed a gain of 20 per cent in residential contracts over a year ago but a loss of 22 per cent from the preceding month. For total contracts the increase over May, 1936, was only 11 per cent.

Easing in retail trade during the week followed some of the most favorable gains of the year recorded in the previous week. In districts where gains had been outstanding, sales were fairly well maintained but in many districts unfavorable weather and labor disturbances tended to retard trade.

The agricultural situation offered the most favorable outlook. Wheat estimates indicated one of the best crops in six years with prices at a high level.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 5* 1937	May 29 1937	June 6 1936
Combined index	100.0	100.6	86.5
Bk debits outside NYC	97.7	97.0	86.1
Elec power prod	100.7	101.4	85.3
Misc car loadings	100.7	102.4	88.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street had another quiet week. Stock market trading volume was trivial again, suffering not only from the boredom of a tired-out bear market but also from the seasonal lassitude characteristic of May and June. The inertia has further enlivened the rumor that commissions are to be raised, for the first time since 1924. As usual, the perennial question is whether or not higher commissions will defeat their own purpose by discouraging trading.

There is an impression around that most of the transactions at present are of the "bona fide investment" type so dear to the heart of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and hence would not be deterred by higher commissions. And of course the aftermath of 1924 might be repeated. Dire predictions at that time of lower trading volume to follow the higher commissions were soon belied by the Coolidge bull market trading days of 4-6,000,000 shares.

Market movements are so deliberate and on such small volume that they do not mesh very closely with the news. The strike disorders in the steel plants appeared to inspire little bearishness. But it was pointed out that the motor companies are able, quarter by quarter, to carry over only a smaller and smaller proportion of their increased gross into increased net income, and Chrysler and General Motors both sank to unfamiliar low levels.

Stock Market Factors

The downtrend in commodity prices certainly does not help the stock market. Dow-Jones carried an estimate that U. S. Steel would earn $3 in the second quarter (against $2.55 in the first), but some people thought this a bit high in view of higher costs. Anyway, it didn't help the stock. The fact that motor companies are talking about a $10 increase in their cars next fall is taken bearishly. Ford is doing very well and probably would not go along.

The bumper wheat crop is expected to give a fillip to the earnings of the granger roads, the farm equipments and the mail orders. No one expresses any firm convictions about the business outlook. The expectation seems to be for rather prolonged east-and-west market movements.

The Street expressed approval of the SEC's decision to publish the daily figures on odd-lot trading. There is much curiosity as to whether the figures will corroborate the general impression that when odd-lot traders, who are generally amateurs, are selling, then the market goes up later, and when they buy it goes down—in short, that they are usually wrong.

On the two days of last week for which figures were released odd-lot traders bought more than they sold. These figures will be scanned with as much interest as those which indicate what the "insiders" are doing, and in a few years the Street will know considerably more about who is right and who is generally wrong than heretofore.

The Gold Situation

The Treasury's offering was a success, six times oversubscribed, a sharp contrast to the recent failure of English and French offerings. It was well priced and rose to the level of similar maturities instead of dragging them down to its own level. The higher cost to the Treasury was indicated by the fact that the 1¼ per cent coupon on the 2¼ year note offering was the same size coupon as the Treasury was able to offer on a five-year note offering exactly a year ago, while the 1 per cent coupon for the 4¾-year offering was a half point higher than the Treasury had to offer last December for a five-year note maturity. The market took the offering quietly, and there were some "free riders," but they don't matter so much on note offerings, particularly with such low coupons, because the premium hardly reaches over ¼ point anyway.

A few critics pointed out that it was unfortunate the Treasury had to abondon its policy of funding the short-term debt into long-term bonds, and resort again to short-term financing in this stage of the business cycle. It looks now as though, as this column predicted, the inactive gold fund would be around $900,000,000 by tomorrow, the quarterly financing date, but the guess that the Treasury might take the occasion to desterilize a few hundred million dollars of the gold didn't pan out.

Gold and the Franc

Gold continues to come in on nearly every boat. The Inactive Fund was up $90,000,000 for the week to $886,000,000 last Wednesday and the United States monetary gold stock was up $91,000,000 to $12,118,000,000. The closeness of these two increases is rather accidental, as the operations of the Stabilization Fund continue for mysterious and seemingly silly reasons of state to obfuscate and otherwise blur the gold statistics, providing gold fans with a running puzzle to piece together the Department of Commerce figures, which show every ounce of gold physically brought into the country; the monetary gold stock, which does not include gold brought in for the Stabilization Fund; and gold released from earmark, together with one or two other items.

The franc is in difficulties again, as M. Blum appears to be in another budgetary tight spot. Quotes on French bonds are the lowest in 10 years. The 4¼'s of which 8,500,000 were sold a few months ago at 98 have dropped to 90, and 4 per cent rentes are at 60. Trouble is the rearmament deficit. This makes bond-buyers reluctant, and in turn causes pressure on the franc in favor of sterling.

The French fund is supporting the franc, but it can't do that long. The French danger of losing gold is a striking reminder, in view of the British and American concern over their own gold influx, of the perils which we so lately escaped—as well as, perhaps, the ones we might easily encounter if the gold influx ceased. It would be very interesting to see what would be the political and economic reaction in this country if the flow reversed and even a few hundred millions of gold went out at the same average rate as this year's influx.

The gist of the bill which Senator Thomas is proposing is merely to force the Treasury to eliminate the Inactive Gold Fund by issuing gold 'certificates' to the Reserve system for it, as formerly. At the moment, this would add around $900,000,000 to excess reserves which are approximately $930,000,000, and a little more than offset the final or May 1 increase in member bank reserve requirements.

N. Y. Edison-Steam Episode

New York Edison, the local utility, controls New York Steam, whose pipes heat big buildings here. On March 15 the Edison chairman hinted that the Edison parent would absorb the Steam affiliate. The plan was one share of Edison common, worth about 39, for two Steam common. So Steam common hung around 18. In April it caused much head-shaking by rising suddenly into the thirties. Then on April 22 Edison announced the exchange would be share for share, explaining the rise. On April 30 Edison filed a plan with the state public service regulating body to absorb Steam and pay one $5 Edison preferred (worth around 105) for each Steam $6 preferred (selling around 102). On May 21 the commission examiner filed a confidential report against the plan. Note that it was confidential. But Steam preferred dropped to around par.

On June 1 the Edison directors dropped the Steam preferred dividend, alleging insufficient earnings. Steam preferred tumbled to 90, and to 75 the next day. At least two financial editors here pointed out in their columns that somebody seemed to be overlooking a good bet, with Steam preferred around 80, yet presumably transferrable into Edison preferred worth 105. But on June 8 the commission announced thumbs down on the plan. Somebody knew, or guessed mighty close.

In a quiet market this curious episode provided a running source of conjecture. The Stock Exchange is investigating.

Value of Chicago Securities Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of business for the week ended June 12, 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $953,360,250, a decrease of $28,685,000, or 2.92 per cent, as compared with the market value of $982,045,250 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $946,303,375, indicating an increase during the year of $7,056,875, or 0.75 per cent.

Court Grants More Time On Textile Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Bankruptcy Referee Peter B. Olney Jr. granted counsel for creditors of Consolidated Textile Corporation until June 17 to complete a secret plan for reorganization of the corporation.

Edward B. Levy, attorney for the creditors, who had secured an adjournment of a hearing on May 14, stated the plan was 95 per cent complete but asked for a further delay before disclosing its details.

Attorneys representing groups of bondholders argued that they have succeeded in consolidating four other plans after months of discussion and demanded that Mr. Levy outline his plan. Mr. Levy, it was learned, had sent a memo marked "not to be made public" to the referee and all attorneys representing creditors on May 28.

Bond Stores Sales Up 24 P. C.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Bond Stores, Inc., announced sales for five months ended May 31 totaled $8,003,985, a 23.7 per cent increase over the same period in 1936. Company operates a chain of men's clothing stores.

Steel Operations Decline Point To 74 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations declined a point to 74 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel. Youngstown district gained one point to 30 per cent and Buffalo one point to 89 per cent. Chicago at 63 per cent, Cleveland at 46, Birmingham at 83 and New England at 45 per cent showed no change from the previous week. Pittsburgh lost three points to 92 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 6½ points to 64½, Wheeling one point to 95, Detroit five points to 95, Cincinnati three points to 93 and St. Louis six points to 85 per cent.

Consumer Demand Met

A minimum of inconvenience is being met by steel consumers by interruption of steel deliveries from blockaded mills, continues the report. In a few instances tonnage has been booked by other producers to supply urgent needs of users, but this has been of small proportions.

"While buying is less than in earlier weeks, new business on mill books is sufficient to retard reduction of backlogs," says the report. "Deliveries are improving, but slowly, and some producers continue unable to offer anything under several weeks.

"Pressure for export tonnage is strong and in addition to the 40,000 tons of ingots for Japan, placed a week ago in the Pittsburgh district, a like tonnage has been booked in another district for the same destination. It is understood both these sales were at about $40 per ton, f.a.s., which is an attractive price. Inquiries for pig iron continue to offer premiums over domestic prices, one now current involving 40,000 to 70,000 tons for shipment to France.

"Tin plate makers are being rushed for delivery of as much as they can produce at fullest operation. Demand for cans to care for bounteous crops resulting from excellent growing weather is causing heavy specifications. Tin plate producers abroad appear to be oversold and much export tonnage is offered American makers.

British Mills Active

"Great Britain established a new record for 10 years in production of pig iron in May, turning out 696,300 tons, exceeding April output by 15,600 tons. British production continues above 1,000,000 tons per month, but is slightly below the peak of a few months ago.

"In scrap the situation is somewhat mixed, signs of strength appearing in the East, with prices holding steadily at Pittsburgh, but declining $1 per ton on steelmaking grades at Chicago. As a result of this weakness the scrap composite declined 54 cents last week, to $16.96, reaching the level prevailing at mid-December. The iron and steel composite was lowered two cents by the decline in scrap, to $39.84. The finished steel composite remains unchanged at $61.70," concludes the review.

Middle West Corp.'s Agreement Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan approved with modifications an agreement between the Middle West Corporation and four of its subsidiaries for settlement of inter-company claims. This step paves the way to reorganization of the subsidiaries under Section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act.

The Middle West Corporation, formerly the Middle West Utilities Company, was reorganized under this section of the law.

Principal provisions of the agreement, which was entered into on Aug. 12, 1936, are as follows:

Middle West undertakes to pay $320 for every $1000 bond of the Commonwealth Light and Power Corporation, the main subsidiary.

The Inland Power and Light Corporation, a subsidiary of Commonwealth, will receive $1,200,000 in various forms of securities now held by other companies, including Middle West.

The Missouri Public Service Company, a subsidiary of Inland, will turn over to Middle West $1,246,000 in demand notes, $204,429 in open accounts and $78,000 in first-mortgage bonds. It also will hand over to Inland another $78,000 of its first mortgage bonds.

The Arkansas-Missouri Powers Company, another subsidiary of Inland, will turn over to the latter $386,500 in promissory notes.

At the same time Middle West will retain $494,000 in cash, representing proceeds since 1932, when it took over all the free assets of the four subsidiaries.

Stores in W. Virginia City Charged $10 License Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—After July 1 all stores in the city of Fairmont, W. Va., will be compelled to pay $10 annually for the privilege of operating.

The Fairmont Board of Directors instigated the license tax in an effort to bolster the municipal treasury.

A tax of $20 will be charged for each extra store operated by the same concern.

Com'l Credit to Issue Notes

WASHINGTON — Commercial Credit Company, in an amendment filed with the SEC, has increased the amount of debentures to be issued to $35,000,000 from $30,000,000. Interest rate on the debentures will be 2¾ per cent. The proposed offering date is June 16. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and First Boston Corp. will be principal underwriters.

Building in East 11 P. C. Above 1936

By the Associated Press

New York

Construction in 37 eastern states during May totaled $244,112,800, compared with $216,070,700 in May, 1936, a gain of 11 per cent, F. W. Dodge Corp. reports.

In April construction totaled $269,934,200.

Residential building in May aggregated $83,937,000 against $70,253,400 a year ago, an increase of 20 per cent, but was sharply below the $108,013,400 in April of this year.

Non-residential building undertaken in May amounted to $93,432,700 compared with $82,251,700 in the like month last year and $96,179,300 for April, 1937.

Swedish Match Co. Clears $3,890,000 During Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time the foreign match properties that were acquired from the bankruptcy estate of International Match Corporation last year under agreements and settlements in which the Kreuger & Toll Company estate also figured, was shown in the pamphlet report of the Swedish Match Company for 1936.

"The reuniting of all these match interests under one management will lend strength to the company, and it is therefore with satisfaction that the board records the successful result of the arduous labor of several years toward this solution," the report says.

"Out of the match interests acquired under the agreements the company has since disposed of its holding of shares in the 'Solo' Zündwaren and Chemische Fabriken A. G., Vienna, to a Continental syndicate for a consideration consisting partly of cash and partly of shares in Hungarian and Yugoslavian match companies, and this has tended further to consolidate the company's activities in the latter two countries."

Gross profit on sales came to 5,942,363 kronor; royalties and other trading income, less charges, were 2,257,032 kronor; net income from subsidiaries and branches, less outgoing charges and provisions for losses on transfers, etc., was 11,370,310 kronor; dividends from foreign noncontrolled companies, 2,454,517 kronor; interest on bonds and government securities, 12,887,036 kronor, and total revenue, 35,368,047 kronor, or $9,018,000 at current exchange rates.

Net earnings were 31,555,745 kronor after expenses and taxes; net profit after charges and a 9123-kronor exchange loss was 15,260,583 kronor, or $3,890,000. The balance, after a 2,433,695-kronor amortization of monopolies and rights, was 12,826,888 kronor, or $3,270,000 at current exchange rates.

Banker Sees Danger In SEC Legislation

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward B. Hall, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, warned Congress in a speech here to "weigh the costs and disadvantages" of the Lea and Barkley bills which he said would give the Securities and Exchange Commission added powers.

Addressing Association members from the central states, Mr. Hall said there was danger of the SEC being regarded as "investment counsellor to the nation."

"These two bills would add burdensome expense to financing and working out of reorganizations, as well as to the government," he said, "and I very much hope that Congress will weigh carefully the costs and disadvantages of this legislation against the possible benefits."

Retail Purchasing On Credit Gains 15 P. C. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More goods were bought on credit in the United States during 1936 and on the whole were paid for more promptly than in the previous year, according to the annual retail credit survey for the nation just made public by Alexander V. Dye, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department.

Total estimated volume of open credit sales or what is popularly known as the charge account was $8,000,000,000, an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous year, while installment sales rose 25 per cent to $4,500,000,000 from $3,600,000,000 the year before. The figures were based on a survey of 14 kinds of retail business in 88 cities, covering some 2000 retailers. The installment data resulted from reports covering 12 of the 14 retail trades surveyed.

In spite of the marked increases of credit sales, Mr. Dye said, accounts receivable did not pyramid faster than the rate of increase of sales, nor did percentages of bad debt losses to credit sales increase. On the contrary, the study showed that balances outstanding on both open-credit and installment accounts receivable were increased as to be expected, but at a rate somewhat lower than the increase in sales.

The study showed that average monthly collection percentages on open-credit accounts receivable increased to 47 per cent in 1936, from 45 per cent in 1935. On installment credit accounts the average monthly collection percentage was 14.2 per cent, compared with 13.9 in 1935.

These percentages contributed to lower bad-debt loss ratios, five tenths of 1 per cent of every dollar of open-credit sales representing a loss from bad debts in 1936, compared to six tenths of 1 per cent in 1936. On installment sales the bad-debt loss was reported at 1.2 cents loss on every dollar of such sales in 1936, compared to 1.5 cents in 1935.

Reports from 179 department stores showed that merchandise bought on the installment-credit plan accounted for 9 per cent of total sales in 1936, compared with 8 per cent in 1935, while cash sales decreased from 49 to 48 per cent.

The department store average percentage of monthly collections in open-credit accounts in 1936 was 46.1 per cent, compared with 44.8 per cent in 1935. On installment-credit accounts the average percentage of monthly collections was also higher, the larger stores having higher averages than the smaller ones.

The rate of payments on regular charge accounts of reporting automobile dealers was the highest among the 14 trades covered by the survey, the percentages of collection averaging 88 per cent for each month of 1936, compared with 83 per cent in 1935.

Chicago Business Rises Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Outside of the areas directly affected by labor unrest, Chicago business showed a slight increase during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Buyers were again in the market for summer wares and other seasonable requirements.

Mail order houses reported steady business. Purchases by the 1937 school and college graduate helped to boom activity in Chicago department stores.

While a slight spread on Chicago's strike map unsettled local manufacturing calm, production and personnel schedules continue well ahead of the same period a year ago.

Prospects for a busy vacation period continue to expand, with tourist agencies and summer resorts reporting the heaviest advance booking since 1929.

Brazilian Industries Controlled By Natives Make Most Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Statistics on manufacturing recovery in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, made available through the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," show that contrary to general belief those industries making the greatest progress are controlled by natives, not foreigners.

With about 56 per cent of Sao Paulo factories owned by Brazilians, these proprietors now employ 74 per cent of the total number of workers. Next to Brazilians in the number of factory owners come the Italians, followed by the Portuguese, Spaniards and Syrians.

The English and Americans occupy a low rank in ownership of factories, according to the spokesman, but a far higher rank in the amount of capital invested and value of annual production. The English have only 27 factories, but a capital investment of 68,087,000,000 reis and an annual production value at 30,000,000,000 reis.

Americans have 13 establishments with 18,609,000,000 reis capital, and about 22,000,000,000 reis annual production. Last in the list are Canadians with only four plants, but they occupy second place in the amount of capital invested and third place in the value of the annual production.

When 1936 statistics are complete, it probably will be found that the results in the industrial field will exceed those of the banner year of 1935, reports the correspondent, noting "an atmosphere of confidence and tranquillity." The greatest progress has been made in the textile industry, which includes manufactures of cotton, wool, natural and artificial silk, jute, etc.

Price Bros. Sells Timber Limits to Anglo-Canadian

QUEBEC (CP)—Officials of Price Bros. and Company, Limited, said the company had sold a stretch of timber limits covering 1000 square miles at Sault au Cochon, Charlevoix County, to the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills for $1,250,000.

Anglo-Canadian, according to terms of sale, acquire exclusive rights to all building property on the limits in addition to water courses. Price Bros. had been in possession of the north shore limits for a number of years but never had exploited the territory.

G. B. Elwin, treasurer, and A. M. Knill, secretary, represented Price Bros. while Frank W. Clarke, vice-president, and G. H. Bridge acted for Anglo-Canadian in the negotiations and sale.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
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Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,300,000
Previous day 387,220
1937 vol. to date 220,292,615
1936 vol. to date 248,958,539

Stocks Topple 1 to 7 Points; Many New Lows

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Stocks toppled 1 to more than 7 points in today's market, as further labor upsets dampened speculative and investment sentiment. Numerous new lows for the year or longer were registered.

The pace slowed near the final hour, and extreme losses were reduced in many instances. The turnover was at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Brokers attributed resumption of the decline principally to further labor upsets, although the business picture generally was not without its dark spots.

Steels and motors led the slide, but virtually all departments participated. Some support appeared near the fourth hour. It was insufficient to stem the tide.

Leaders Are Lower

Outstanding on the losing side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, American Steel Foundries, Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Truck, Yellow Truck, Electric Auto-Lite, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Continental Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Howe Sound, Johns-Manville, Loew's, Celanese and Coca-Cola.

Although utilities were not as hard hit as the rest, most sold at bottom prices for about a year and a half.

Discouraging to carrier observers was the recent indifference of transportation company issues to an assortment of excellent earnings statements. N. Y. Central, for instance, showed 19 cents net in April against 6 cents in the 1936 month and $1.08 a share for the first 4 months compared with a deficit in the same period a year ago.

Bond Market Dull

Inability of dealers and traders to muster interest of investors in listed obligations was indicated today in narrow swing in all sections of the bond market. Most loans were a shade lower.

Late in the forenoon less than one third of the U. S. Government issues had opened. Domestic corporate and foreign loans also were quiet.

Federal bonds dipped, with declines ranging from 1-32 of a point to ⅛. Little significance was attached to this trend, however, because of the low trade.

Rails tipped lower, with losses held to fractions. "Katy" 5s sold off a major fraction. Frisco 4½s declined about ½ point and Southern Railway 5s lowered a minor fraction. Rock Island general 4s improved a little, as did North Western 4½s.

Some of the more active utilities lost ground. American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Western Union 5s were off a half point or so. Columbia Gas & Electric May 5s continued to work higher.

Uneven to slightly higher prices ruled in the foreign quarter, where Italian, Cuban and several South American issues gained fractions. Buenos Aires 4½s-4¾s of 1977 and Uruguay 6s lifted a little.

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Under a wave of selling, curb stocks dropped all along the line today from fractional dips to as much as 8 points.

Leading the downward procession was Aluminum Co., off 8. Losses of from 1 to 3 points were sustained by Gulf Oil, Detroit Steel Products, Sherwin Williams, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Niles-Bement-Pond, American Gas & Electric and Lake Shore Mines. With few exceptions, most of the list was lower.

Montgomery Ward "A," International Petroleum and American Super Power held their ground.

Wheat Shows Gain Despite Setbacks

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP)—Despite sharp transient setbacks that were largely associated with weakness of securities, wheat prices today averaged higher. Urgent need of moisture in Saskatchewan, together with 5 cents bulge in rye quotations at Winnipeg, was chiefly responsible for wheat price jumps. On the other hand, big arrivals of newly harvested wheat southwest—526 cars at Fort Worth, Enid and Wichita—served as a bearish factor at times.

At the close, wheat was 1 cent to 1½ above Saturday's finish, July 1.07¼-⅜, Sept. 106⅞-107⅛, corn ⅞ off to 1¼ up, July 1.13-1.13¼, Sept. 98½-¾, and oats ⅛-⅛ advanced.

Weirton Steel Increases Its Capacity 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An increase of 10 per cent in the total ingot capacity of the Weirton Steel Company, at Weirton, W. Va., has resulted from operation of a large-type Bessemer converter recently installed at the main plant at Weirton.

The converter is an important addition to the Weirton company's steel-producing equipment, which has been operated at capacity for months, and will speed the flow of metal to rolling mill departments.

Canadian Construction Awards

OTTAWA—Value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in the first five months this year was the highest since 1931, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total was in excess of $80,000,000 against approximately $57,000,000 in the like 1936 period. Contracts placed in May totaled $24,000,000, against $15,000,000 a year ago.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*4	46	46	46	— ¼
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	*38	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ⅛
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¾
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 10
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	6	69⅛	68½	69	— ¾
5¼	2¾	Air Way El Ap	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	11½	11⅜	11½	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
58½	42	Alleg pf xw	2	41	41	41	—1¼
59¾	42½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	42¼	41	41	—2
59	42	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	41½	40½	41	—1
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Stl (.80g)	3	31½	31½	31½	— ½
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	
258½	218	Al Chem & D (6)	13	224	217	217	—8
33⅛	21⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	8	22	21½	22	— ¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	35	...⅛	16¼	16⅜	— ⅝
85	75	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	*18	58	57	58	+ ½
39¾	25¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	25	25	25	—1
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	—1
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	—4¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	87½	87½	87½	—3¼
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	3	22¼	22¼	... ¼	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (2)	6	63½	60	60¼	—3¾
121	94	Am Can (4a)	8	92½	92	92½	—1½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156	156	— ½
71	50½	Am Car & F (¼g)	4	53⅝	52	52	—2
104½	85	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	85	85	85	Jun 12
32¾	29⅞	Am Ch & C n (½g)	17	29½	28	28⅜	—1⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 11
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	3	14½	14	14	—1
30¾	22⅝	Am Coml Alco	6	22¾	21	21	—1⅞
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	26½	25½	25½	—1
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7	Am & For Pow	26	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅜
58⅞	27	Am & FP $6 pf	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	12	50½	47¾	47¾	—2¼
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	7	20⅜	18¾	18¾	—2
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	11	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
55¾	31½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun 12
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41	×1	41	—1½
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	Jun 12
27¾	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	8	13½	13	13	— ⅝
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	8	43	42¼	42¼	—2¼
125	105	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	Jun 12
29⅜	20	Am M&Fdy (½g)	10	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Am M&Met (.45g)	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
68¾	45½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	—2⅝
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	32	8¼	7⅝	8	— ½
87⅛	53	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	4	54	52	52	—2½
72½	43¾	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	8	41	41½	41¾	—3¼
29½	20⅛	Am Rad&SS (.60)	69	20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	*53	33	31⅝	32¾	—1
36	27¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—1
29	22¼	Am Seating	3	24	24	24	—1
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	59	84¾	81¼	83½	—1⅞
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	
67½	56⅛	Am Snuff (3a)	6	56⅛	55	55	—2
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	*40	53	51	52¼	—1¼
26½	16½	Am Stores (1¼g)	*20	16½	16¼	16⅜	
56⅞	43½	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 10
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jun 9
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅝
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*29	164⅝	162½	162⅞	—2⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	93	88⅛	88⅛	—3¾
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	15	75	74½	74½	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134½	134	134½	+ ½
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	22	13½	12¾	13	+ ½
29½	16¾	Am Wat W (.40g)	54	16⅜	15⅜	16	— ¾
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	7	8⅜	8½	⅝	— ⅝
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	12	60½	57½	58¼	—2¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	36	11⅞	10⅜	10⅞	—1
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	253	51⅛	49½	50⅛	—1⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	3	21	20½	21	—1
37½	20½	Andes Cop	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¾
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	11	108½	108½	108½	Jun 9
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	95	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91¼	91	91	Jun 11
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	*1	103	105	105	Jun 11
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	21	62¾	62	62	—1½
16¼	11½	Arnold Const (¾g)	*2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	10¼	10	10	Jun 11
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	12	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	— ¾
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	57	81	7⅞	80	— ⅞
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	99	99	99	— ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	33	50½	48⅜	49	—1½
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	+1
44	26⅝	AtlG & W In pf	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	Jun 11
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	16	28¾	27⅞	28	— ¾
116½	10.	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	—1¾
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	15¾	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	Jun 12
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅜
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	4	12½	13⅜	11⅜	—1⅛
36¾	21½	Auburn Auto	4	21½	20¼	20⅜	—2¼
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	49	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	26	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldw Loc asd	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
120	82	Bald Loc pf	1	93	93	93	Jun 9
120	85	Bald Loc pf asd	2	83½	85	85	—8
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	119	29	26⅛	27¾	—1½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	12	34	30½	31	—2¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	
43⅜	29⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	6	30	29	29	—1
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	24	24	24	
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	55	25¾	24¾	25¼	— ½
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	*5	22¼	21¾	...2	— ⅞
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	*2	101⅞	101¾	101¾	
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	17	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Avia (½g)	20	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
23¾	20¾	Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
62¾	47⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
105½	72	Beth Stl (1g)	93	81⅛	76½	78⅜	—3½
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 12
129½	113½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	112½	112½	112½	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	51½	51½	51½	—3½
38	24½	Black & D (¾g)	3	25	24	25	—3
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	8	23⅜	23½	23½	— ½
49¾	29⅜	Boeing Airpl	29	29¼	28¾	29	— ½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	*4	41½	40¾	40¾	—1
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	13	23¾	23½	23⅝	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	*46	42½	41	42	— ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—1
4½	2	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Jun 10
23¼	12	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	28	16½	15⅜	15¾	— ¾
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	*5	41½	41	41⅜	—1⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1¾
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	41¼	41¼	41¾	—1
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	12	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¾
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	22	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	69¾	68½	68½	—2½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	2	27	27	27	+ ¾
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	15	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	8¼	Budd Mfg	32	8⅜	7½	8	— ½
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	67	67	67	—8
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8¼	8	8	— ½
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	*2	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	—2½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	54¼	53	54¼	—1½
35⅜	25⅜	Burr Ad Mac (.80)	15	25¾	25	25	—1
11¾	4⅝	Bush Term	13	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% pf deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.60)	6	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	Jun 12
36¼	28¾	Butler Br pf (1½)	3	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	11	5¼	5	5	— ½
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	6	21½	20	20¼	—1½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	1	28	28	28	Jun 12

—C—

48¼	36½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	36¼	35¾	35¾	— 1¾
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	34	3¼	3	3	— ¼
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	24	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	— ⅝
37⅜	25¾	Campbell Wy (1)	6	25½	25	25	— ¾
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	66	28¾	27⅝	28	— ⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	53	13⅝	12⅜	12¾	
61½	44	Cann Mills (½g)	4	44	44	44	Jun 12
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	34	CarpenterStl (.35g)	1	31½	31¼	31½	—2
		Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	163½	160	160	—6
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	92	88⅛	88⅛	—3¾
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	*111	37¼	35½	36½	—1
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	115	115	115	Jun 10
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	40	40	40	—2
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
12⅜	7⅛	Cent Fdy	18	7½	7	7⅛	— ½
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	—1
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	65	62	63	—2
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	14	15	14	14½	— ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	61½	59	59	—3¼
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	27	56¼	55	55⅛	—1¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93	93	93	—3
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	1	75	5	5	—2½
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	7⅜	7	7	—1
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	15	3½	3½	3½	— ½
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	11	10	10	—1½
4	2¼	Chi Gt West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¼	11⅜	Chi Gt W pf	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—1¼
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	12	25¼	25¼	25¼	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2	2	2	
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	25	4¼	4	4⅛	— ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ¼
35	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	3	36¾	35	36¾	
3⅝	2½	Chi Rk Is & P	6	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
8¾	5	C R I & P 6% pf	3	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¾
10½	5⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	5	15¾	14½	14½	—1½
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
15⅜	11¼	Childs Co	8	11½	11½	11½	
135¼	105	Chrysler (3½g)	290	105	99	102	—4½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18	City Ice & F (2)	*8	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
10⅝	...	City Strs	5	...	7	7	— ½
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	9	37	36¼	36¼	—1¼
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	3	38½	38½	38½	—1
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	88¼	88	88¼	—1¾
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	4	156½	152½	154	—4
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	22	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	— ¼
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	50	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	48½	47½	47½	—2½
51⅞	32½	Col Fuel & I (1g)	3	32	32	32	— ⅞
20⅞	10¾	Colum G&El (.20g)	91	10½	10	10½	— ⅜
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	84½	83½	84½	Jun 12
39½	30	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	30	28¾	29	—1
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	4	43	42	42	—1¼
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	416	115½	115½	—2½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	13	59¾	58⅛	59	— ¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Jun 12
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	64¾	63½	63⅝	—1⅜
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	— ½
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	21	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ¼
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	40	2½	2	2⅛	
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	50¼	50	50	Jun 12
19⅛	13¾	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	6	36¼	35½	36	— ⅝
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11¼	Consol Cigar	3	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅜
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	7	10	9½	9½	— ¾
49⅞	32½	Con Edis (1g)	32	32⅜	31½	32	—1
108	102⅜	Con Edis pf (5)	1	100	100	100	—2⅜
5¾	3	Con Film	5	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	8	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	10	10	10	— ¼
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	100	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	2	105	105	105	Jun 12
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Con Text	8	¾	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	16	27¾	26½	27	— ¾
37¾	21¼	Cont Bak A	12	20½	18¾	19½	—1¾
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	31	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Jun 12
69⅛	50⅜	Cont Can (3)	31	51½	50¾	51¼	—1¼
25¾	19¾	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	23	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	32	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	39	42½	41¼	42¼	—1½
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¾g)	*2	25¾	25	25	—1½
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	11	58¾	57⅝	58¾	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	155⅞	155⅞	155⅞	Jun 10
10¼	6	Coty	21	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
56½	42½	Crane Co	32	42¼	41½	41½	—1⅜
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	15	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
105⅞	101⅞	Crane Co pf n wi	24	101¼	100½	100½	— ⅝
37	29½	Cream of W (1g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun 12
28¾	18⅜	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	4	19½	18¾	18¾	—2
100⅞	70½	Crown Cork (2)	7	70½	70	70	—1
56½	45	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	45¾	45	45	Jun 2
47¼	40	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	40	40	40	— ¼
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	27	18⅝	18	18	—1
108¾	98¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Jun 10
81¾	51

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. and Corporate Bonds Lower—Curb List Generally Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Corporations Not Synonymous With Big Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The thought that the big corporations organized during the Mark Hanna era were synonymous with big profits is fallacious, according to the report of a survey by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene of Boston is founder and head, today. While a few of them piled up big returns for investors, others showed heavy losses, it adds

The report is the first to be issued on a two-year study of the question by the fund's experts, who are directed by Dr. Rufus S. Tucker. The study, avoiding both sides of the question that has been a first political issue during President Roosevelt's Administration, embraces 93 concerns, each of which had a total capitalization of $10,000,000 or more in 1903. From only 34 of them, however, was information available on stated capital and earnings, dividends and stock prices.

"For these 34 corporations, the average ratio of net earnings to stated capitals—bonds, stocks and surplus—over a period varying from seven to 14 years for the separate companies ranged from 1.6 per cent to 12.3 per cent," the report says. "Averaging earnings of 6 per cent or more were reached by only nine of the 34 companies. The best results for the 34 companies as a whole were in 1902, 1906 and 1907, in each of which years about 7.25 per cent was earned on total capitalization. The poorest result came in 1904, when earnings dropped to 4.2 per cent.

"On their common stock issues, nine of the 34 corporations paid no dividends for periods ranging up to 14 years. Only six averaged 5 per cent or more. . . . The average dividend paid by the 34 companies was 2.7 per cent on the par value of their common stock.

"If a supplementary list of 59 large industrial corporations for which data on earnings or capitalization were lacking is added to the 34, . . . the 93 corporations as a whole paid common stock dividends between 1900 and 1914 averaging 4.3 per cent, with 24 paying nothing. Only 16 companies paid as much as 7 per cent and only 22 paid as high a rate on their par value as could have been attained from industrial bonds at the time—5 per cent . . ."

The report is published under the sponsorship of William J. Donovan, formerly assistant to the United States Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust matters; Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company; A. A. Berle, chamberlain of the City of New York; Dexter M. Keezer, president of Reed College; Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of the Standard Statistics Company. Alfred L. Bernheim, research director of two of the Twentieth Century Fund's previous studies, edited the report.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	17.69	18.82
Affiliated F Inc	9.85	10.75
Amerex Hold	26.25	28.00
Am Business Shrs	1.15	1.27
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.07	1.19
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.53	.73
Bread & Inv	33.72	36.33
Bullock Fund	26.875	28.625
Can Inv Fund	4.35	4.75
Century Shrs Tr	25.29	27.19
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investor	25.74	27.38
Dividend Shrs	1.85	2.00
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.17	24.06
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.63	26.95
Equity Corp $3 pf	37.00	40.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	26.41	28.45
Fund Investors Inc	23.15	24.44
Gen Investors Tr	6.65	7.23
Incorp Investors	24.30	26.13
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	44.50	44.50
Maryland Fund	9.15	10.03
Mass Invest Tr	27.04	28.69
Mutual Invest	15.37	16.80
Nation Wide Voting	1.93	2.09
New England Fund	18.43	19.82
Northern Secur	69.00	76.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.84	.95
Quarterly Income Sh	17.15	18.79
Railway & Light Sec	20.50	22.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	107.00
Repub Invest Fund	1.35	1.50
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.00	11.00
Spencer Trask Fund	20.19	21.25
Stand Util Inc	.70	.76
State Street Invest		
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	4.07	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.44	1.59
US El Lt & P Voting	.90	.98
Wellington Fund	18.75	20.57
World Investment Tr	8.69	9.38

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	7.125	8.00
Corp Tr A A mod	3.56	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.56	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.19	..
Depos Bk Shs N Y "A"	2.29	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.40	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.20	..
Diversified Tr C	4.90	..
Diversified Tr D	6.95	7.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.70	5.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.05	6.75
Nation Wide Sec	4.23	4.33
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.75	63.00
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.69	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.39	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.33	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.13	..
Repres Tr Shrs	13.30	13.80
Super of Am Tr AA	2.62	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.62	..
Super of Am Tr C	7.51	..
Super of Am Tr D	7.51	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.75	16.25
USElec Lt & Pow "B"	2.40	2.50

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	8.75	9.75
First Boston Corp	27.25	28.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.75	4.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq value price	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq value price	Sales price
B-1	35.95	39.16	S-1	39.07	42.61
B-2	29.38	32.13	S-2	25.32	27.77
B-3	20.89	22.87	S-3	22.44	24.61
B-4	13.55	14.94	S-4	11.66	12.92
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	24.06	26.17			
K-2	20.15	22.05			

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	11.89	11.91	11.75	11.87	—.12
October	11.91	11.93	11.79	11.91	—.12
December	11.89	11.91	11.76	11.91	—.09
January	11.93	11.94	11.80	11.93	—.10
March	11.99	12.00	10.85	11.97	—.08

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	—.05
Oct.	6.74	6.74	6.62	6.63	—.15
Jan.	6.70	6.70	6.57	6.59	—.14
Mar.	6.73	6.73	6.61	6.62	—.12

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY July					
No. 3	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.48	+.02
Wld Sept. 37					
No. 4	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.19	—.
Wld Mar 38					
No. 4	1.29½	1.30½	1.29½	1.30	—.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41-45	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 3⅜s 43-47	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 3⅜s '41-43 March	106.9	106.9	106.9
3 3¼s '44-46	106.5	106.5	106.5
8 3¼s '46-49	104.25	104.25	104.25
1 3¼s '49-52	104.17	104.17	104.17
12 3s '51-55	102.20	102.15	102.15
31 2⅞s '55-60	100.18	100.13	100.13
5 2s '45-47	102.24	102.20	102.20
203 2¾s '51-54	99.22	99.20	99.20
14 2¾s '56-59	99.16	99.12	99.12
131 2½s '49-53	97.25	97.17	97.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

100 3s '49	102.10	102.10	102.10
1 3¼s '64	102.31	102.31	102.31

Home Owners' Loan

8 3s '52 A	102.2	101.30	101.30
19 2¾s '49	100.11	100.9	100.11
20 2¼s 42-44	99.31	99.31	99.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 Alleghany 5s '44	99	98¾	98¾
5 Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93	93
36 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½	62	62
15 Am & For P5s 2030	75¼	75	75
20 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106½	106½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅜	105¼	105¼
6 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113	113
35 Am T & T 3¼s '66	98¾	98½	98¾
1 Am T & T 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Am T & T 3¾s '61	99½	99	99⅛
4 Am T Fdr cv '50	136¼	131	131
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	31	34
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛
16 Arm Del 4½s '55	97⅞	97¾	97¾
15 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅛	108¼
9 AT&SF 4s '95	111	110⅜	110⅝
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	113	113	113
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	102¾	103
3 A C L cl 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
2 A C Line 4½s'64	91¾	91½	91½
5 AC Line 5s '45	106	106	106
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	48	47½	47½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75	75	75
2 AubrnAuAu 4½s '39	60	60	60
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	97	96¼	96¼
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	83¾	83½	83½
7 B&O 5s '96 F	83	83	83
4 B&O cv 4½s '60	73¼	72¾	73
14 B&O 4s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
2 B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	103¾	103¼	103¼
12 B&O 5s S W '50	105	104½	104½
3 Barn & Arco cn 4 '51	108	108	108
5 Bang & Ar 4s 'cv'51 st	111	111	111
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	103	103¼
5 BethStl 3¾s '56	95¼	95	95
7 Boston & Me 5s 67	83	82	82
3 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	78½	78½	78½
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87¾	87½	87½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92¼	91	91
10 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84½	84½	84½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 reg	83	83	83
2 Bush Term 5s '55	59	59	59
8 Bush Term 4s '52	89	89	89
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
2 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114	114
11 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Can Nat Ry 6½s '56	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112¼	112⅛
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	117¾	117¾
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
17 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅝	95¼	95⅜
10 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	18	18	18
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	55	51½	51½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	50	47	47
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	51½	51½	51½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
2 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	98	97⅞	97⅞
2 C & Ohio cn 4½s '39	107½	107¼	107½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 C&O 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	113	113	113
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	107⅞	108
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	36¼	35	35
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36	35	35
10 Chic Gt West 4s'59	41	40	40
7 Chi I & L 6s '47	16¼	16	16
7 Chi I & L 6s '66	16⅛	16	16
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	29½	29½	29½
2 Chi I & Sou4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 CMStPaP 5s '89C	57	56½	56½
40 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	28⅛	26½	26½
241 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8⅜	7¾	8⅛
5 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24½	24½
5 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16¼	15¼	15¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23½	23½	23½
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	18	18	18
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	17	17	17
46 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10¾	10¼	10¼
5 CRI&P 4s '88	34	33¼	33¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	18	18	18
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	16⅛	16	16
1 CSL & NO 5s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	77½	77½	77½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cinn Gas El 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	105	105	105
1 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
2 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 CCC & StL 4½s '77	94⅛	93¾	93¾
1 CCC&StL4s '90 StL	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cl U Term 4½s '77 C	102¼	102	102
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	99¾	100
19 Climbia G 5s 1981	98¾	97¾	97¾
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4½s'65	106	106	106
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103½	103½
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Container 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87¾	87½	87½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92¼	91	91
10 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84½	84½	84½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 reg	83	83	83
2 Bush Term 5s '55	59	59	59
8 Bush Term 4s '52	89	89	89
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
2 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114	114
11 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Can Nat Ry 6½s '56	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112¼	112⅛
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	117¾	117¾
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
17 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅝	95¼	95⅜
10 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	18	18	18
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	55	51½	51½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	50	47	47
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	51½	51½	51½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
2 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	98	97⅞	97⅞
2 C & Ohio cn 4½s '39	107½	107¼	107½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 C&O 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	113	113	113
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	107⅞	108
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	36¼	35	35
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36	35	35
10 Chic Gt West 4s'59	41	40	40
7 Chi I & L 6s '66	16⅛	16	16
7 Chi I & L 6s '47	29½	29½	29½
2 Chi I & Sou4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 CMStPaP 5s '89C	57	56½	56½
40 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	28⅛	26½	26½
241 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8⅜	7¾	8⅛
5 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24½	24½
5 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16¼	15¼	15¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23½	23½	23½
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	18	18	18
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	17	17	17
46 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10¾	10¼	10¼
5 CRI&P 4s '88	34	33¼	33¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	18	18	18
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	16⅛	16	16
1 CSL & NO 5s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	77½	77½	77½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cinn Gas El 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	105	105	105
1 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
2 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 CCC & StL 4½s '77	94⅛	93¾	93¾
1 CCC&StL4s '90 StL	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cl U Term 4½s '77 C	102¼	102	102
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	99¾	100
19 Climbia G 5s 1981	98¾	97¾	97¾
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4½s'65	106	106	106
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103½	103½
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Container 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	49	49	49
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90½	90½
6 D & R R 4s '36	29⅞	29	29
32 D & R W 5s 55 Asd	15⅞	15½	15½
15 D & R G West 5s '78	24	24	22⅝
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	115	115	115
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
34 M El Auto Lite 4s '52	102⅜	109⅛	109⅛
11 Erie rfg5s'65	77¾	77	77
1 Erie rfg 5s '76	77	77	77
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82⅜	82	82
6 Erie cv 4s '53 B	83	83	83
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10½	10½	10½
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10½	10¼	10¼
2 Gal H&H 5½s '38	92	92	92
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
16 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102	101¾	102
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84	84	84
5 Gt Car & Nor 6s '34	59	59	59
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	100⅝	100½	100½
7 Goodrich 6s '45	104⅞	104¾	104¾
12 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104½	104⅝
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	118¼	118¼	118¼
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	112	112	112
17 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
201 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	129⅝	124½	125½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¼	94¾	95¼
4 G Bay & W deb B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 GulfMobA 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96½	95⅝	95⅝
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93½	93½	93½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89½	89½	89½
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
54 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44½	43⅛	43⅛
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	68	68	68
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	26	25¼	26
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105	105	105
21 Ill Cen 4s '66	72½	72¼	72¼
17 Ill Cent 4s '55	86⅞	86	86
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	86⅛	86	86
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	82	82	82
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62½	62⅜	62⅜
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	62	62	62
13 InterlakeIron 4s '47	97¼	97	97
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	111½	111½	111½
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	33⅛	33	33
21 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	75	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
12 Int Paper 5s '55	97¼	97	97
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
89 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	89¼	88⅜
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	71¾	70¾	70¾
29 Int T&T 5s '55	74⅛	73	73
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7	7	7
1 JonesLaughSt4¼s61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108	108
15 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	57½	57½	57½
3 Leh Val NY4½s'40	101½	101½	101½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	69½	69½	69½
4 Leh Val 4½s2003	62	61	61
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	58	57½	57½
10 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	100½	100½	100½
10 Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	123⅞	124
3 Long Isl Ry 4½s st	102	102	102
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108⅛	108	108⅛
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
10 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81¼	79¾	79¾
3 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	57	57	57
45 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103	103	103
7 MilEIR'yRL 5s '61B	101	100⅞	101
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	25	25	25
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	76	75¾	75¾
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	67	67	67
37 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86¾	86⅛	86⅛
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	65½	65½	65½
9 Mo Pac 5s '42	13⅜	13	13
3 Mo Pac 5s '65A	37¼	37¼	37¼
27 Mo Pac 5s '77F	37¼	37	37
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17½	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81I	37	37	37
2 Monongah Rl 4s '60	108	108	108
7 MonWPaPoSv4½s'60	101¾	101½	101¾
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅛	93¾	93⅞
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90	90	90
4 Namm & Son 6s '43	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Natl Acme 4½s '46	99½	99½	99½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅛	102½	102½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	106
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	119½	119½	119½
4 New Eng T&T5s '52	123½	123½	123½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	87	87	87
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94½	94	94
14 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	54	53	53
2 NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	47	47	47
13 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	49⅝	49½	49½
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97½	97⅛	97⅛
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89½	89	89
6 NYC cn 4s '98	97½	97	97
82 NYC 3¼s '52	107⅜	107	107
17 NYC 3¾s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¼	88¾	89
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97⅛	96¾	96⅞
4 NYC Mi Cne 3½s '98	90	90	90
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	98	98	98
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	87	87	87
16 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104	103¾	104
1 NY

Salient Points in Court Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Some of the more salient features of the adverse majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee today follow:

"In the first place, as already pointed out, the bill does not provide for any increase of personnel unless judges of retirement age fail to resign or retire. Whether or not there is to be an increase of the number of judges, and the extent of the increase if there is to be one, is dependent wholly upon the judges themselves and not at all upon the accumulation of litigation in any court. To state it another way the increase of the number of judges is to be provided, not in relation to the increase of work in any district or circuit, but in relation to the age of the judges and their unwillingness to retire.

"In the second place, as pointed out in the President's message, only 25 of the 237 judges serving in the Federal Courts on Feb. 5, 1937, were over 70 years of age. Six of these were members of the Supreme Court at the time the bill was introduced. . . . Moreover, the facts indicate that the courts with the oldest judges have the best records in the disposition of business. It follows, therefore, that since there are comparatively few aged justices in service and these are among the most efficient on the bench, the age of sitting judges does not make necessary an increase of personnel to handle the business of the courts."

Applies Force to Judiciary

After declaring that the bill does not solve the question of age, the report goes on:

"It thus appears that the bill before us does not with certainty provide for increasing the personnel of the federal judiciary, does not remedy the law's delay, does not serve the interest of the 'poorer litigant' and does not provide for the 'constant' or 'persistent infusion of new blood' into the judiciary. What, then, does it do?

"The answer is clear. It applies force to the judiciary. It is an attempt to impose upon the courts a course of action, a line of decision which, without that force, without that imposition, the judiciary might not adopt. . . ."

"By this bill another and wholly different cause is proposed for the intervention of executive influence, namely, age. Age and behavior have no connection; they are unrelated subjects, . . . the bill sets up a plan which has as its stability the changing will or inclination of an agency not part of the judicial system. Constitutionally, the bill can have no sanction. The effect of the bill, as stated by the Attorney General to the committee, and indeed by the President in both his message and speech, is in violation of the organic law.

Real Cause Revealed

"No amount of sophistry can cover up this fact. The effect of this bill is not to provide for an increase in the number of justices composing the Supreme Court. The effect is to provide a forced retirement or, failing in this, to take from the justices affected a free exercise of their independent judgment."

The report continued:

"Today it may be the court which is charged with forgetting its constitutional duties. Tomorrow it may be the Congress. The next day it may be the executive. If we yield to temptation now to lay the lash upon the court, we are only teaching others how to apply it to ourselves and to the people when the occasion seems to warrant. Manifestly, if we may force the hand of the court to secure our interpretation of the Constitution, then some succeeding Congress may repeat the process to secure another and a different interpretation and one which may not sound so pleasant in our ears as that for which we now contend.

Amendment Procedure

"There is a remedy for usurpation or other judicial wrongdoing. If this bill be supported by the toilers of this country upon the ground that they want a court which will sustain legislation limiting hours and providing minimum wages, they must remember that the procedure employed in the bill could be used in another administration to lengthen hours and to decrease wages. If farmers want agricultural relief and favor this bill upon the ground that it gives them a court which will sustain legislation in their favor, they must remember that the procedure employed might some day be used to deprive them of every vestige of a farm relief . . . but if the fault of the judges is not so grievous as to warrant impeachment, if their offense is merely that they have grown old, and we feel, therefore, that there should be a 'constant infusion of new blood' then obviously the way to achieve that result is by constitutional amendment fixing definite terms for the members of the judiciary or making mandatory their retirement at a given age. Such a provision would indeed provide for the constant infusion of new blood, not only now but at all times in the future. The plan before us is but a temporary expedient which operates once and then never again, leaving the court as permanently expanded to become once more a court of old men, gradually year by year falling behind the times."

At a later point the report continued:

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a proposal to alter the decisions of the court by enlarging its personnel has been so boldly made. Let us meet it. Let us now set a salutary precedent that will never be violated. Let us, of the Seventy-fifth Congress, in words that will never be desregarded by any succeeding Congress, declare that we would rather have an independent court, a fearless court, a court that will dare to announce its honest opinions in what it believes to be the defense of the liberties of the people, than a court that, out of fear or sense of obligation to the appointing power, of factional passion, approves any measure we may enact. We are not the judges of the judges. We are not above the Constitution.

Orderly Process Urged

"Even if every charge brought against the so-called "reactionary" members of this court be true, it is far better that we await orderly but inevitable change or personnel than that we impatiently overwhelm them with new members. Exhibiting this restraint, thus demonstrating our faith in the American system, we shall set an example that will protect the independent American judiciary from attack as long as this Government stands."

The report declared that "an independent judiciary is essential" and pointed to a threat of "destruction of our form of government" with autocratic dominance" if the judiciary were cowed. It continued:

"The whole bill prophesies and permits executive and legislative interferences with the independence of the court, a prophecy and a permission which constitute an affront to the spirit of the Constitution . . . the solicitude of the President to maintain the independence of the executive arm of the Government against invasion by the legislature authority should be an example to us in solicitude to preserve the independence of the judiciary from any danger of invasion by the legislative and executive branches combined."

High Praise for Court

The report in some detail covered the various sub-headings "Very Few Laws Held Unconstitutional"; "Guaranties of Individual Liberty Threatened," and "Court Has Protected Human Rights."

It continued:

"It would extend this report beyond proper limits to pursue this subject and trace out the holdings of the court on the many different phases of human rights upon which it has had to pass; but the record of the court discloses, beyond peradventure of doubt, that in preserving and maintaining the rights of American citizens under the Constitution, it has been vigilant, able, and faithful.

"If, at the time all these decisions were made, their making had been even remotely influenced by the possibility that such pronouncment would entail the appointment of a co-judge or co-judges to 'apply the essential concepts of justice' in the light of what the then prevailing appointing power might believe to be the 'needs of an ever-changing world,' these landmarks of liberty of the lowly and humble might not today exist; nor would they exist tomorrow. However great the need for human progress and social uplift, their essentials are so interwoven and involved with the individual as to be inseparable."

The report concluded with an extract from George Washington's Farewell Address, urging subsequent generations, if they desired a change or modification of the constitutional powers "to correct it by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.

"But let there be no change by usurpation," Washington wrote, "for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield."

Station Head

Floyd Williams
President and General Manager of WSVA, Harrisonburg, Va.

WSVA Presides Over the Historic Shenandoah Area

With Monitor Newscasters

HARRISONBURG, Va.—Here between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegeny Mountains on the west, in the beautiful, historic and fertile Shenandoah Valley, Station WSVA serves 19 counties located in northwestern Virginia and eastern West Virginia with a total population of approximately half a million with perhaps their only dependable daytime radio reception.

Studios and offices of WSVA are located in the Rockingham National Bank Building in Harrisonburg and there are also business offices in the Professional Building in Staunton, noted as the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson.

But for the presence of an antenna mast at WSVA's transmitting location, five and one-half miles south of Harrisonburg on the Valley highway, a casual visitor would think it an attractive colonial cottage of a private dweller.

There are quite a few colleges situated in the Shenandoah Valley all of which contribute to WSVA's program. Among these are State Teachers College, Bridgewater College, Shenandoah College, Mary Baldwin College, Fairfax Hall, Staunton Military Institute, Massanutten Military Academy, Military Academy, Fort Defiance, and Shenandoah Academy.

The public schools of the valley take an active part in WSVA's programs during the school season. The station also reradiocasts from Mondays to Thursdays during the school year the Ohio School of the Air programs from WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio. WSVA also gives time freely to churches, city, county and federal agencies.

WSVA is owned and operated by the Shenandoah Valley Broadcasting Corporation. Floyd Williams, formerly of Washington and New York, is general manager and president, Charley P. Blackley, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Williams possesses a tenor voice of excellent quality, has sung professionally since he was seven years of age and is often heard on the station's programs. U. L. Lynch is chief engineer.

Fey Rogers, chief announcer of WSVA, originated, among other periods, a program called "The Old Home Folks," consisting of original and amusing chatter and "good old mountain music." Mr. Rogers also conducts the "Kiddie Club" on Saturday mornings from the stage of the State Theatre in Harrisonburg. LeRoy Loewner, commercial salesman and a station artist as well, has produced numerous plays and now conducts WSVA's Barn Dance each Saturday afternoon from the Court House auditorium, in makeup. The program is called "Grandpappy and His Barn Dance."

News plays a very important part in the WSVA's programs. "The Monitor Views the News," which the management believes adds much to the station's daily programs, was first placed on the air July 19, 1935, shortly after WSVA went on the air. This news is said to be very well received. Wendell Siler, news announcer, 22, was formerly a guide at the Natural Bridge, Virginia; was later associated with WRBX in Roanoke and WLVA in Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Siler's diction is excellent and he presents the Monitor news in what the station considers a most acceptable manner. He has a large following on the Monitor radiocast which is heard at 3:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

This is article No. 88 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, June 16.

New Deal Compromise Seen As Next Move on Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeded almost continuously since President Roosevelt unexpectedly offered this plan Feb. 5.

The Senate will face a further delay of greater or less time in disposing of the WPA relief bill, which the Appropriations Committee expects to report out today, before taking up the Supreme Court matter.

Two Proposals

Two major compromise proposals have been generally discussed. One of these lacked only two votes of being accepted in the Judiciary Committee. Incidentally, if Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, administration stalwart, had voted for this compromise it would have produced a 9-to-9 tie in the Judiciary Committee, and today's adverse report would never have been made. Chairman Ashurst of the committee who had previously announced he would accept no compromise, voted for this one, however, as did Senator Hatch. Mr. Pittman on the other hand declared he was taking the President at his word in refusing a compromise, and it was voted down, 10 to 8. This opened the way for the tremendously effective publicity of today's adverse report.

The compromise then rejected was the Logan proposal, embodying ideas offered also by Senator Hatch. This would set up a permanent court of nine, but with a temporary increase of a supplementary judge for each present justice of 75, who failed to retire. Only one supplementary judge, however, would be named a year.

The other compromise frequently proposed is offered by Senator Charles O. Andrews (D), of Florida, for a permanently enlarged court of 10 associate justices plus a chief justice. The 10 associate justices would be picked geographically to represent the 10 now existing circuit jurisdictions.

Compromise Expected

On the New Deal side it is expected a compromise proposal for a two or three-judge increase will be offered by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader. The original Roosevelt proposal for a 15-judge court has almost certainly been dropped, whatever Administration leaders say to the contrary. Mr. Robinson is believed to seek the best compromise he can secure. It is definitely known at any rate that middle-of-the-road Senators have been approached recently with compromise proposals.

On the other hand, opponents, who were victorious in the first round in the judiciary committee, have formed a legislative strategy high command, and are expected to propose a motion to "postpone indefinitely" consideration of the measure when it comes up. The bill may come up now at any time at the request of any Senator.

Just Dust Storms Dr. Townsend Says Of Resignations

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP)—Dr Francis E. Townsend assured members of his old-age pension movement today "we are going ahead stronger than ever" despite the recent resignations of 12 executives of his national organization.

"These little storms that arise within an organization," he said, "are just like dust storms."

But even as Dr. Townsend reassured his followers—whose number he said he could not estimate—an offshoot of the controversy that brought the resignation of J. W. Brinton, vice-president and general manager, Gilmour Young, secretary-treasurer, and 10 others headed toward the courts.

Mr. Brinton, in Madison, Wis., said he would return to Chicago to answer a charge brought by Dr. Townsend in a warrant obtained Friday. The warrant charges Mr. Brinton with "refusal by fiduciary to pay over on demand" $16,000 prize money for a Townsend weekly subscription contest.

"The good doctor," Brinton said, "is angry at me because I will not allow him to use the money, collected through the mails for a specific purpose, for other purposes." The $16,000, he added, was "in a good safe place."

"The defection" of the executives, Dr. Townsend said, "came as a surprise, but since it occurred it is very apparent it had been engineered for some little time."

The resigned officers, he said, planned a "rival organization to supersede the parent body."

Because of the warrant, Mr. Brinton said a meeting of the board of directors he and Mr. Young called for Los Angeles June 18 will be deferred.

Heiress Settles Gift Tax Claim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Settlement was announced here today of the Federal Government's gift tax claim against Mrs. Helen Woolworth McCann, eldest daughter of Frank W. Woolworth, founder of the five-and-ten cent stores, for $1,082,889.36.

The claim was originally for $1,413,333 and was based on the assessed valuation of stock in the Woolworth concern which Mrs. McCann gave to her three children, Frazier McCann, Mrs. Helen F. Guest and Mrs. Constance McCann Betts. The exact value of these gifts was not revealed, but was said to have been more than $15,000,000.

Spokesmen for Mrs. McCann declared there has never been any question of her attempting to evade tax payments and recalled that she had asked the Board of Tax Appeals in Washington last January to set aside the levy, since, she held, the commissioner of internal revenue had erred in appraising certain Woolworth stock gifts which she had made in 1935.

To Be Or or Not To Be Or, That Is The N. J. Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 14—Leaders of the Democratic majority in the Assembly and of the Republican bloc in the Senate have taken opposite stands on whether an emergency should be declared over a two-letter word which may hold the key to the jobs of thousands of women working between midnight and 7 o'clock in the morning.

The word is "or" and its insertion in a clause of a new law making women's night work illegal would exempt women in restaurants and night clubs as well as hotel restaurants.

Senator Charles E. Loizeaux of Union County, Republican leader who introduced the measure passed in the last day of the legislative session two weeks ago, said the word "or" was dropped inadvertently from his amendment to exclude glass factories and hotel restaurants.

Assembly Majority Leader Fred W. Devoe, Middlesex Democrat, on the other hand, said the House was fully aware of what it was doing when it passed the measure in the rush of the closing day of the regular session.

The disputed clause provides "that nothing herein shall apply to canneries engaged in the packing of perishable products, such as fruits and vegetables, or to glass manufacturing establishments and hotel restaurants."

Senator Loizeaux said it should have read "hotels or restaurants."

"When the bill came to the House," Assemblyman Devoe said, "I noticed that the world 'or' was eliminated. I spoke to those who were sponsoring the bill and called their attention to the fact that the word was not there. Having their assurance that it was entirely satisfactory, we went ahead and passed the bill."

Mr. Devoe said he was personally in favor of the bill as it stood and saw no reason for declaring an emergency to get another amendment through when the Legislature reconvenes two weeks from tonight.

Island

(Continued from Page 1)

sioned and noncommissioned personnel.

With its polo field, golf course, chapel and school, the island is seen in many ways to be a self-contained community, boasting one of the best views of lower Manhattan and Brooklyn to be had in New York. Ferry service keeps the island in touch with the mainland, but otherwise it lives quietly in an atmosphere of shaded walks, green squares and military routine.

Never distinguished in any outstanding way, Governors Island is promised or threatened, depending upon the point of view, with a future as an airport for New York City. Whether or not such a development will come about is problematical, for harbor fogs and other obstacles stand in the way, perhaps not the least important of which is the wish of army officers to retain their fine polo field on the southern part of the area.

Six polo games are to be featured during the week as part of the tercentenary observance. Besides the island's own home team, the matches will include teams from Monmouth Country Club, Yale University, Princeton University, Harvard University, the United States Military Academy and Cornell University.

Save on Saturday, June 19, free ferry service will be provided by the Army for pedestrians on the military ferry leaving the barge office at South Ferry. On that day, when all available space will be required for moving troops and military equipment, transportation between Battery Park and Governors Island is to be provided by the McAllister Navigation Company aboard the steamship Claremont at 25 cents a round-trip.

Appeals From Strikers Banned by Post Office

PATERSON, N. J., June 14 (AP)—A batch of postal cards, mailed by striking employees of the Little Falls Laundry Co. to the company's customers, asking them not to patronize it, were declared unmailable June 12.

The cards, mailed yesterday, were held by Postmaster Thomas L. Kelley pending a ruling by the Solicitor-General at Washington. Mr. Kelley said he was informed today they were not mailable.

The laundry company, which asserted a minority of its 750 employees went on strike three weeks ago, has recognized an independent union instead of one affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which called the strike.

New Deal Extends Publicity Despite Legal Restriction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Some part of the tremendous spread of Government publicity in recent years is revealed today by a Brookings Institution study showing that upwards of 300 persons are employed in Government publicity work in Washington, that their total salaries amount to half a million dollars, and that in the three months ending Sept. 30, 1936 federal agencies here released 4794 articles and printed a combined total of 7,139,457 copies of them.

The report, however, is admittedly based on incomplete information. It states that salaries range up to $5000 a year, whereas it has been previously brought out that several advisers primarily concerned with publicity in federal departments get up to $10,000 a year.

The situation prevails despite the federal statute which states that no money appropriated by Congress shall be used for compensation of any publicity expert unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

"No specific appropriations for publicity experts have been made," the report says, "but it is safe to say that this law did not put an end to any publicity activities nor has it prevented employment of personnel for that purpose."

The Brookings report defines publicity as "the gathering, writing or editing of material for distribution to newspapers, magazines, and other nongovernmental publications." The institution found at least 3000 mailing lists in Washington agencies with a total of 2,280,963 names, exclusive of the "huge mailing list" of the superintendent of documents in the government printing office.

The report outlines some of the new methods of publicity: use of mats to smaller newspapers, which five agencies are now circulating; furnishing of copy by the Federal Housing Administration to newspapers with which they can obtain advertising revenue from building supply dealers, financial institutions, and real estate developers.

Government Movies

In motion pictures, the Government's new staff has been active, with more than 15,000,000 feet of motion-picture films deposited in 76 government agencies, and titles of 533 films available through government departments. The Resettlement Administration's graphic picture, "The Plow That Broke the Plains," cost $40,113.40 for the negative of the picture and 116 prints that were distributed free to commercial houses all over the country.

The Social Security Board distributed its "We, the People and Social Security" to an even wider audience. WPA did not reply to a query from the Brookings, but a newspaper report is quoted stating that between July 15, 1935, and March 11, 1936, the WPA exposed 170,969 feet of film and planned to make 30 pictures, at a cost of $6000 each.

The Government has made extensive use of radio time, spending considerable sums in preparation of programs and manufacture of electrical transcriptions, but without buying time.

Some Control Urged

The report says "Furnishing facts is undoubtedly a proper duty of a government agency, but expenditure of over $500,000 for personnel services and issuance of 4704 separate releases in four months seems to indicate that, if possible some controlling mechanism should be set up." The Brookings Institution concludes that "neither legislation nor organization appears to offer adequate remedy." The report discourages any move for publicity centralization, and suggests "budgetary and administrative control by a superior executive authority" as the "most feasible method of keeping publicity agencies within reasonable limits."

The report says further that "radio and motion pictures offer legitimate fields for governmental activity; but are subject to abuse." It recommends that the development and printing of all motion picture films and the awarding of all contracts for the making of motion pictures be transferred to and centralized in the supply branch of the division of procurement in the Treasury Department for economy and efficiency.

Accord on Spain Opens Way To Volunteer Exit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—The four-power agreement reached here during the week end, under which Germany and Italy have consented to return conditionally to the Spanish patrol, means that the International Non-Intervention Committee can now resume its search for an arrangement for the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the area of hostilities.

The German patrol warship Deutschland was bombed May 29 at Iviza Island by Spanish Government planes which, it is claimed, mistook it for the Spanish insurgent cruiser Cerveras. Germany thereupon immediately retaliated by shelling the Spanish Government port, Almeria. Germany and Italy then withdrew from the patrol on the ground of inadequate provisions for the safety of the patrol ships.

A Compromise Agreement

Since then diplomatic exchanges have been passing among the four patrol powers—Britain, France, Germany and Italy. The chief controversial point has been how far the respective navies should be allowed to use "sanctions" in self-protection.

The agreement now reached is a compromise. Part one defines the guarantees to which the Valencia (Loyalist) and Burgos (Insurgent) Governments have been asked today by the British Government to adhere. The undertaking provides also for extended safety zones in all their harbors, where patrol vessels can lie at anchor without exposure to military operations, and, second, to do their utmost to prevent recurrence of untoward incidents. Approval of these provision appears assured.

Consultation Provided For

The second document is a mutual agreement among the patrol powers. It declares that any future attack will be an attack upon all of them and provides—apart from defense action upon the spot—that immediate consultations shall take place among the four powers for further measures.

The patrol powers also agree to co-operate in avoiding any pretext for such incidents. The measures thus contemplated are understood to include revision of refueling arrangements, also placing neutral observers upon patrol vessels.

This, it is hoped, will alike reduce the liability to incidents and prevent other than judicial punitive action. Actual resumption of German and Italian co-operation now awaits favorable replies from the two sides in Spain.

Senate Committee Denounces Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

gress, in words that will never be disregarded by any succeeding Congress, declare that we would rather have an independent court, a fearless court, a court that will dare to announce its honest opinions in what it believes to be the defense of the liberties of the people, than a court that, out of fear or sense of obligation to the appointing power, or factional passion, approves any measure we may enact. We are not the judge or the judges. We are not above the Constitution."

Today's report was issued as a Senate document of 48 pages, obviously with the expectation of an immense demand. Twenty-three pages are devoted to the adverse report, and the balance to a series of five appendices. These contain the President's and Attorney General's initial proposals, the comment of the Chief Justice, Mr. Roosevelt's radio address of March 9, and statistical material on federal judges and Supreme Court decisions on New Deal cases.

Quick speculation followed presentation of the report on the new phase of the Supreme Court battle.

It is generally agreed that President Roosevelt's original 15-judge proposal has been made impossible by senatorial opposition. Comments were eagerly watched today to ascertain whether the compromise two-judge increase plan would be pushed.

How Committee Split

The Senate Judiciary Committee which made the report has 18 members—12 Democrats, one independent New Dealer (Norris), and three Republicans On May 17 after weeks of hearings, and only a few hours after announcement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter's impending retirement, the committee started balloting on the bill, and voted 10-8 for its rejection. A subcommittee of three Democrats, King, McCarran and O'Mahoney, prepared the draft of the present report for the 10. Adding their names to the revised report today were Senators Van Nuys, Hatch, Burke and Connally (all Democrats) and Borah, Austin and Steiwer, Republicans.

The eight minority committee members who voted for the President's plan are Senators Neely, Logan, Dieterich, McGill, Pittman, Hughes, Ashurst (all Democrats) and Norris.

The committee report, presented today, is prepared with an elaborate comprehensiveness. Taking up the originally advanced purpose of the measure to expedite justice, "invigorate the courts" by infusion of new blood, and the like, the authors assert the bill fails of these objectives. Incidentally an attack is delivered at one of the minor phases of the bill, not connected with the main Supreme Court aspect, proposing to give the Chief Justice power to assign lower Federal Court judges to meet emergency needs of different districts. This "flying squadron of itinerant judges" is denounced by the committee as dangerous in its possibility of centralization.

Real Purpose Assailed

But the report soon concludes, however, that the real purpose of the program is to get rid of elderly Supreme Court judges who disagree with the New Deal. The age provision is attacked as a halting maneuver for even this goal, which could be better achieved, it is argued, by a constitutional amendment limiting ages instead of "a temporary expedient which operates once, and then never again."

Why wouldn't the effect of the President's plan be a court of 15 septuagenarians, instead of nine, asks the committee.

But the heart of the document is devoted to the thesis that the proposal is baneful in itself and without precedent, and that "this bill is an invasion of judicial power which has never before been attempted in this country."

Past Changes Reviewed

One by one each of the seven past changes in the size of the Supreme Court is reviewed, and the conclusion reached that this new proposal differs from them all in establishing a "vicious precedent."

"The only argument for the increase which survives analysis," the report says, "is that Congress should enlarge the court so as to make the policies of this Administration effective."

The Senate group acknowledges that the court has a responsibility of keeping abreast of the times.

"True it is," it says, "that courts, like Congress, should take account of the advancing strides of civilization." Law is a "progressive science," it agrees, but it adds:

"Progress is not a mad mob march; rather, it is a steady, invincible stride." Why not await "orderly but inevitable change of personnel" in the court, rather than "impatiently overwhelm them with new members?" it asks.

In other phases of the elaborate document, the Supreme Court is defended in its exercise of judicial power; the fact that "only 11 statutes" bearing Roosevelt approval have been invalidated by the court is presented, while on the other hand it is declared that the Supreme Court has all its life defended and upheld human rights.

Record of Court Praised

"The record of the court discloses, beyond peradventure of doubt, says the report, "that in preserving and maintaining the right of American citizens under the Constitution, it has been vigilant, able and faithful."

This brings the report to its vigorous summary.

Judges

(Continued from Page 1)

district of Virginia, northern district of Georgia, southern district of Florida, eastern district of Louisiana, northern district of Alabama, northern district of Mississippi, southern district of Texas, northern district of Illinois, western district of Arkansas, southern district of California, Oregon, western district of Washington and eastern district of Oklahoma.

Judge Elisha H. Brewster, of the Massachusetts District Court, said he had "a deep-seated conviction that Congress should provide every district with a sufficient number of judges to take care of the work of that district without outside assistance."

Yawl Sails the Seas

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 14 (AP)—Four adventurous youths were at sea today in a 23-foot yawl, bound for Pitcairn Island, 4000 miles away. The youths, who sailed yesteday, are Frank Anderson, owner and skipper; Fred Duvall, Robert Kellogg and Robert Foegle.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Normandie	June 16	Southampton June 21	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
*Manhattan	June 16	Plymouth June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
§Aquitania	June 16	Cherbourg June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
Europa	June 18	Cherbourg June 24	June 18, 1:00 pm	June 18, 8:00 pm
Berengaria	June 19	Cherbourg June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	June 19	Plymouth June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 7:00 am
Deutschland	June 19	Cherbourg June 27	June 19, 1:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 8:00 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 22	June 17 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

Except Irish Free State. Special address except France. ‡I. F. S. only. §France and Great Britain. Special address only. *Countries except France must be specially addressed.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GRANTWOOD, N. J.—Attractive three-room apartment, convenient Columbia University; terms attractive to students. Write HENDRICKSON, 754 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

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BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6-8 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Much reduced subrental to September, fine four-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal optional. LAF. 4306, days.

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VACATION home, loving care for young children; refined family; ideal location, wood, fields, brook. Box 556, Meriden, Conn.

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ARTIST who is willing to do some teaching in a Creative Arts Day Camp for boys and girls, June 22—August 14; mainly out-of-door sketching. 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J. Telephone Summit 6-0108.

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COMPETENT COOK for small Conn. summer camp of fifty boys and girls; pleasant surroundings; ten weeks sure, possibly permanent; write fully. Box P-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, general assistant; small busy office; write fully, stating salary. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Free. 7705.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—7-room modern early colonial, garage, oil, lavatory, tile bath, shower, screened porch, trees, shrubs. ARL. 4914.

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SELLING contents 7 rooms, practically new dining, living room, commodes, curio cabinet, vases, antiques, paintings; great sacrifice. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave., (53rd). CIrcle 7-0361, N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

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A MORe complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

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PIANOS, new and used, reconditioned; perhaps at the price you wish to pay. Ernest Davis, 325 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rooms with board; residential N. W., convenient to 16th St. bus and cars; room, private bath with shower, summer rates. Randolph (RA) 2957.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board for middle-aged man, needing some care; prefer private family, within 30 miles of Boston; yard or porch; not over $15 weekly. Box P-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 61 St. Stephen St.—Light, airy rooms in a clean, quiet house; permanent or transient; parking. Mrs. Slye. Tel. Com. 8953.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. KEN. 0203.

MONTREAL, Que., 1512 St. Mark St.—High class accommodation for tourists; easy access to Christian Science church. WI. 1871.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—On ocean front, desirable rooms, private home; near good restaurants; easy commuting Boston. MRS. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Organ Guild Meets

CINCINNATI, June 14 (AP)—The American Guild of Organists opened its sixteenth annual four-day conference here today with a program of recitals. Prominent among artists scheduled to participate included Clarence Watters of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Alexander Schreiner, master of the Mormon Tabernacle organ in Salt Lake City.

Gain in Auto Accidents

Night accidents, which account for nearly 60 per cent of all motor fatalities, are on the increase, says the American Automobile Association.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Continued

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Thoroughly experienced on cylinders, units, Kellys, verticals; half-tone, color, job; stone-hand, all-around. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Capable young executive, well trained in advertising and sales promotion work. Experience domestic and foreign markets; No failures in past record. Thorough creative planner with Instinct for merchandising "slants". Sound copy, layout and color ideas That sell honestly. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N.Y.C

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS wanted, country home near seashore; beautiful sunsets; home cooking; rates reasonable. MRS. SETH JOYCE, Swans Island, Atlantic, Me

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

SUMMER HOMES

NORTH SCITUATE Cottages, furnished, to let or for sale; beach or country. T. ASHLEY, 3 Gannet Road, at ocean end of street. Tel. No. Scituate, Mass. 217-W or HUBbard 2800.

OWNER'S home, completely furnished, beautifully located on Sound, private beach, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, powder room, maid's room, bath; enclosed porches fireplace, garage, tennis court. 5 minutes to Darien station: $1200 season. Rusch, Hickory Bluff, So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 2442

SUMMER RENTALS

NEEDHAM, Mass. — Pleasant furn. 8-room house, garage; large shady lot; screened porch; excellent location; $75 monthly. Tel. Need. 0825.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter. 80 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., opposite Macy's, near Broadway. Chickering 4-4408.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
CLARENCE WHITE
103 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H.
Tel. 2589

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2147
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Letter Writers Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 40.
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

MARY LEE BEAUTY SHOP
FRANCES E. VAIL, Prop.
Phone Columbia 1060
Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
3934 GEORGIA AVENUE
Ample Parking Space

EWARTS CAFETERIA
622 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

Ford
Sales and Service
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds
E. V. McCrelles Co.
Authorized Agents
158 Turner St. Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

Judkins Laundry Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
193 Middle St. Rear of Post Office
Telephone 29-W

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

Let us give you a course of
Special Facials and Reconditioning Scalp Treatments
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Davis Beauty Salon
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
Hayes Bldg., 79 Park St. Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547,
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

"Maytime"
Cotton Frocks
In two cotton shops you'll find an unusually fine variety of crisp new cotton dresses for all occasions. In our new downstairs cotton shop, from $1.98 to $3.00. In our sportswear section, from $3.95 to $20.00.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046.
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Luscious
Summer Fabrics
for
Delightfully Cool Fashions
Harry G. Emmons

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

Wooden Novelties
Hostess Trays — Salad Bowls—
Salad Plates—Cheese and Cracker
Dishes—Hors-d'Oeuvres Trays.
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Hats
in Sport, Semi or Dressy Models, individually styled and specially priced!
GIFTS and Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
69 No. State Street Phone 1816

Better Food at Moderate Prices
PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

CONCORD *(Continued)*

Palm Beach Suits
$16.75
A Variety of Colors
Sizes Up to 50
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Lynn
Refrigeration Oil Burners
38 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

WE KNOW HOW
Varney's Laundry
80 Waldron Street
Telephone 1075

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

We Deliver Telephone 73
Choice Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits, Canned Goods, Cakes and Pies.

HAVE YOUR
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
look like new by
ELITE SUPER CLEANSERS
7 New York Street

Say it with Flowers
Garrison Hill Greenhouses Inc.
Specialist in flowers and their arrangement.
GARRISON HILL
DOVER, N. H. Tel. 5

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

WATCHES
Hamilton—Waltham—Elgin
Gruen and Marmon
Latest models for both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936

F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters
Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M daily,
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US
SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER
STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

BROWN'S GARAGE
Mansfield Tires—Exide Batteries
Pennzoil Motor Oils
Complete Auto Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
Mechanical Dependability Is Safety
36 N. Adams Phone 4845

A Portable Typewriter
for Graduation
Corona - Remington - Royal
Cash or Terms
Come in and compare the machines side by side
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS, OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
80 Manchester Street Phone 11

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

GRADUATION GIFT
Give a Hamilton Watch and you will have not only a watch of beauty but of lasting dependable value, yet at a moderate price.
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm St. First Floor Phone 3400

Father's Day Gifts
Numerous gifts for the Dads. Many practical and useful and also fun gifts
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Treadeasy Shoes
Sold exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Proper Footwear for Fashionable Women
$6.50 and $7.50

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

New Hampshire Beautiful
by WALLACE NUTTING
$1.79
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream in All Its Forms
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

Suits - Coats - Dresses
For Every Occasion
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm GRADE PASTEURIZED
Certified Milk

J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super-SHELL
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

HERMAN MINTZ
STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames St. Phone 99
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
613 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

EMILY A. TRACY
MAE L. BURT
Bon Ton, Inc.
MILLINERY
WHITE HATS
3 ARCADE

Try
Burnside Service Station
548 Reservoir Avenue
for
Veedol Lubrication
Tydol Gasoline
Batteries Charged and Rented
Also Accessories
ERIC NUESKE, Manager

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

ARE YOU READY FOR SUMMER?
For Smart Things to Wear and For the Home
Come to
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd St.

BARCLAY & SONS
2912 Washington Ave.
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

NORFOLK

Combeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
Shampooed Like New
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 West Broad Dial 5-2801

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence.

HUNTINGTON

F. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

PHONE 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks Neckwear, Gloves Mufflers

TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763.
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET *for the price you pay.*
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Your guide to a successful summer vacation . . . buy your holiday needs at the "Bay" in Edmonton.

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Your Bridal Coiffure
Will be an exquisite setting for misty veil and "going-away" hat if created by the "Bay" hair stylists! Inquire about our controlled permanents!
"Bay" Beauty Salon, Third Floor

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY-FUEL COMPANY LIMITED
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

SHOES
from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG *(Continued)*

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing
and
Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVE.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Luxuria
by HARRIET HUBBARD AYER
Improves Any Skin.
Unlike ordinary creams, Luxuria takes two minutes, not two weeks, to prove its worth. Try it once . . . you'll use it always. 60c to $3.50.
Sold only at
ROBINSON'S
in HAMILTON!

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7539
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Alex Christie Frank O'Connell
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing and Washing
Queen 4097

901 BANK ST. C640-641
82 FIRST AVE. C472-473
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES of HOSIERY

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97 — 831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
Hammond Organ
on Display at
HEINTZMAN & Co., LTD.
195 Yonge Street

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. — Ly. 1967

"Double A" Books
(Associated Authors) Including
PARLIAMENTARY RULES SIMPLIFIED—$1.25 Delivered
HATTIE MARSHALL
20 Bellefair Avenue — Howard 5761

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 216

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD — HOWARD 3743

For Summer COMFORT
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W. Midway 5222

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"Revitalized" Drycleaning
Much more than just Drycleaning. as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL — COKE
LL. 3131

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

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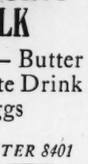

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sipping From the Spring

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Hedman, Stockholm, Sweden

The Straw Method Is Easier

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lolling on the Lakeside

Monitor Camera Club from Ralph Cessna, Chicago

Lake Michigan at Its Best

Worth Knowing

FIVE MILES A DAY IS THE DISTANCE WALKED BY THE AVERAGE HOUSEWIFE IN THE PURSUIT OF HER DUTIES

Come With Me To Mexico

37

First Night

My first duty on arriving in the City of Mexico was to deposit one of my party at the home of a relative out on Calle Volcán in Chapultepec Heights—the Mexicans call this fashionable section Lomas de Chapultepec.

After giving the swanky heights a going over as thorough as it was vain, I finally yielded to the repeated, "Why don't you ask someone?" And then my anxiety did start!

No one appeared to have ever heard of such a street—it turned out to be about the shortest street in the capital. But everyone felt sure that I was looking on the wrong side of the main stem. After winding in and around for almost an hour, it finally dawned on me that my would-be guides had mistaken me for some tourist looking for the "volcan"—the volcano, old Popocatépetl himself—for startling views of His Majesty were obtainable from the district I was invariably directed to.

There was no use to telephone to the house for directions, for the relative would not be returning until evening—but at long last I found a native who knew someone who had an uncle who had heard someone mention such a street. The rest was comparatively easy, except for the fact that at a critical crossing, what should have been Calle Volcán went blaring away under another name, while my street angled off on a bit of private mischief.

Perhaps no other person knows Chapultepec Heights better than I do, now. But I hope that you will find some excuse to do the beautiful section at least half as thoroughly as I had to. I want you to see some astonishing examples of modernistic homes—the square types and the rounded ones, the squat ones and the angling ones. You have seen some like them pictured in the magazines—but wait until you see solid square miles of them! It is like stepping into 2000 A. D. And such flowers!

My duty done, I maneuvered our way to the Hotel Geneve. After registering, we walked a good city block down through its world-famous lobby, turned left up a few steps, bore left down a hall, and waited for a rickety little elevator.

The room was comfort itself, so much so that after getting cleaned up I had to toss up a centavo to decide whether to go out and feed my famished self, or stretch out on a downy bed and—but curiosity won. I had to see the capital at night!

But my gala first evening involved little more than a traipsing around trying to find a restaurant serving Mexican food. Mexico City is such a cosmopolitan place that one stumbles over all sorts of French, German, Italian, or American cooking—but you have to hunt high and low for a presentable place serving Mexican dishes. We finally abandoned the hunt—one doesn't do much dashing about at first up in the rarefied 7500's—and compromised on a German restaurant. But the red snapper rewarded our patience.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A hint as to the subject of this cryptic message may be found by first solving the Factual Figuring problem below:

YREWOLF, ABC *EWFDHC *GREIIEJ *IAFAC, OI NDEKD IEJCAOJCI FI "*ABC *CPC-WHRFLC *IAFAC," EW FI "*ABC *QCDODISRFW *IAFAC."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State located in the southeasternmost part of the United States — add the total of the digits in the year in which this State was officially admitted to the Union —; subtract the number of letters in the name of its capital city —; multiply by the number of States which border this State —; and divide by the number of letters in the name of its principal crop —. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The 9-move change from SWIM to LAKE suggested recently by a Quincy, Mass., reader has brought a 7-move change from a Cambridge, Mass., reader: Swim, skim, skid, said, sand, land, lake. Now how about a SWIM in the POOL? The change can be made in 7 moves. Any fewer?

How Many Marbles?

A young mathematician, on being asked how many marbles he had, replied: "If you add 1-3, 1-5, and 1-9 of my marbles together you would get 29." How many marbles did he have?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words with their synonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	recognize	extol	
2	promote	mitigate	
3	await	endorse	1
4	eulogize	pacify	
5	petition	rebuke	
6	decrease	suggest	
7	install	instigate	
8	mollify	remain	
9	insinuate	request	
10	chide	ordain	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

The Early Bird Gets His Own Breakfast

Captain Pease, father of the stage coach in the United States, purchased a pair of horses which he intended primarily to sell to President Washington, an excellent judge of horses. He was astounded upon receiving a 5:00 a. m. appointment to show his wares to the President.

Thinking the hour far too early for so great a man to be up and doing, the Captain delayed his arrival at the White House stables until 5:15 a. m.

A groom politely informed him that the President had been there and gone to fill other engagements. And Pease was compelled to remain a week in Philadelphia before a second convenient appointment could be arranged, during which time he had plenty of opportunity to practice getting up before breakfast.

Wreckers

I watched them tearing a building down,
A gang of men in a busy town,
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell,
They swung a beam and the side wall fell.

I asked the foreman, "Are these men skilled,
And the men you'd hire if you had to build?"
He gave a laugh and said, "No, indeed!
Just common labor is all I need.
I can easily wreck in a day or two
What builders have taken a year to do."

I thought to myself as I went my way,
Which of these roles have I tried to play?
Am I a builder who works with care,
Measuring life by the rule and square?
Am I shaping my deeds to a well-made plan,
Patiently doing the best I can?
Or am I a wrecker, who walks the town,
Content with the labor of tearing down?

—*H. S. Harp, in "Rays of Sunshine."*

Quotation for Today

NOT by birth does one become an outcast.
Not by birth does one become a noble.
Through deeds it is that one becomes an outcast.
Through deeds it is that one becomes a noble.

SUTTA.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Initial Stunting

Even the most formal group will mellow if told to do initial stunting.

The first player starts off, and if her name happens to be Elaine Rath she must do a stunt the name of which begins with her initials. She might think of "eat rapidly"; or the next player whose name might be Sam Lowden would hurry to "sing lustily."

Then the players might be asked to flatter themselves, and Beth Perkins would call out, "Bewitchingly pretty," or Peter Carlson might say, "Prince Charming." It takes some quick thinking on the part of the player.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

The More the Less

Printing new money never did and never can increase the total purchasing power of any country. The reason is that the more units (say dollars) you issue the less each dollar will buy. This may help debtors and injure creditors, but it does not give the people more purchasing power —Nation's Business.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jairus

On leaving the "country of the Gadarenes" at their earnest request (Matt. 8:34) after his healing of a demoniac (Mark 5:1-20), the Wayshower and his apostles made their way to the western side of the sea of Galilee where he was accosted by one, Jairus. From the fact that he is described as "one of the rulers of the synagogue" (Mark 5:22), whose duty it was to keep order there and to arrange who should conduct the services we are justified in assuming that he was a man of considerable standing in the community, though we are not explicitly informed as to where his home was.

Despite the fact that his daughter seemed to be on the point of death, Jairus expressed his faith in Jesus' ability to heal her (verse 23); and when she passed away before the Master could reach her bedside, he heard, and apparently accepted, the words of the good Physician: "Be not afraid, only believe" (verse 36). Swiftly Jairus' hopes were justified, for his child was restored to life before his eyes (verse 41f.).

In Lighter Vein

Cautious

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a good housewife. So he asked her:

"Can you wash dishes?" "Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you dry them?"

He didn't propose.—Montreal Herald.

Tit-Bits

"Hop off, sonny."

"Yah! You wouldn't dare to talk like that without yer baynit!"

The Biggest Problem

"I hear that the Government will eventually control everything."

"Well, I hope it will be able to do something with the little boy next door."

Brevities

Punch: An American farmer is hastening the growth of his crops by using artificial lighting at night in the fields. All scarecrows, we understand, have to appear in dinner-jackets.

Los Angeles Times: "A barber has been awarded a Harvard medal for discovering a new star." So that's where those fellows go when they leave you under a hot towel!

Detroit News: A "canoe special" is now scheduled regularly out of Grand Central Station in New York. The public is expressly warned not to rock the train.

St. Louis Star-Times: Our idea of tops in optimism would be opening a credit grocery in a trailer camp.

Bettering the Best

Pat had got a job and was told to help the foreman.

Together they set out to level a site for a building, and while the foreman made adjustments to bricks on the ground, it was Pat's job to look at the spirit level and shout out instructions.

"How's that, Pat?" asked the foreman.

"Sure, an' that's level," said Pat, looking at the spirit level.

The foreman made a slight adjustment. "How's it now?" he asked.

"Faith, and that's much better!" cried Pat.—Montreal Star.

An Eyefull!

American Tourist (in Paris): "What a view from up here!"

Second Ditto: "No wonder they call it the Eiffel tower."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Knitting Stands

A trip to a museum where were exhibited small articles of antique furniture gave a young man an idea which brought supply. He designed an attractive and useful knitting (or sewing) stand from a large wooden mixing bowl, attached to three tripod legs.

These stands he finished in maple with a soft, rubbed-down finish, and sold them from door to door, and to stores. They were inexpensive to produce, the mixing bowls being bought for a small sum. He charged $2 each for the stands, and sold many during the time he made them.

With the present vogue for Colonial maple furniture, anyone might make similar knitting stands and sell them. If sturdy and attractive, they should have sales appeal.

D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Florida, the Orange Blossom State, is known sometimes as "The Everglade State," or as "The Peninsular State."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Florida) plus 18 (1845) minus 11 (Tallahassee) times 2 (Alabama, Georgia) divided by 7 (oranges) equals 4.

Letter Changing: Swim, slim, slit, slot, soot, foot, fool, pool.

How Many Marbles?: 45 marbles.

Fun With Synonyms: Recognize - endorse; promote - instigate; await - remain; eulogize - extol; petition - request; decrease - mitigate; install - ordain; mollify - pacify; insinuate - suggest; chide - rebuke.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Coming to Him'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marfa, Texas

It was in western Texas when the country was very sparsely settled, and with most of the settlers living in their first crude houses. In one of these lived a young man from the old South, with his wife and babies.

A blinding sand storm was raging. Loud knocking came at the door. When it was opened, three dusty men almost blew inside. One as spokesman explained that they were on their way out of West Texas, but the storm had made further going impossible, and asked permission to remain there until the storm ceased. Since the wind was too high to brave the dangers of a campfire, they also asked if they might bring in their food and cook it on the kitchen stove.

"You're welcome to stay right here till this thing is over, friends; but not a bite of your food can you cook. But you won't go hungry, for you're going to eat with us, and we're mighty glad to have you."

The protection and food and warmth and friendliness which this simple home afforded were shared unstintingly with the three men; and when the storm cleared away in a few days and they were ready to move on, the spokesman came to the householder offering to pay.

"Put that back in your pocket, friend. You can't pay money to us out here; but I'll tell you what you can do—sometime do this same thing for someone else."

Suddenly the other man's eyes began to brim. In a broken voice he said, "Brother, I guess this was coming to me—this was coming to me. That's all I've done the six years I've been out here—doing this same thing for someone else." A bit later he explained that when he came out to West Texas he had brought a fair amount of cash, with high hopes of establishing a permanent home. But it was all gone—"doing this same thing for someone else."

That was not what had hurt, for the needs of people had to be met by someone—but he had never had a real kindness done for himself. Having an innate sense of justice, he now realized that after all, such kindness as these people were showing him was due him or, as he expressed it, "coming to him."

Going out of West Texas became a far different thing for these three men from that hour, and a something very precious that had not been there before glowed in the heart of the young householder which the intervening years have not dimmed.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

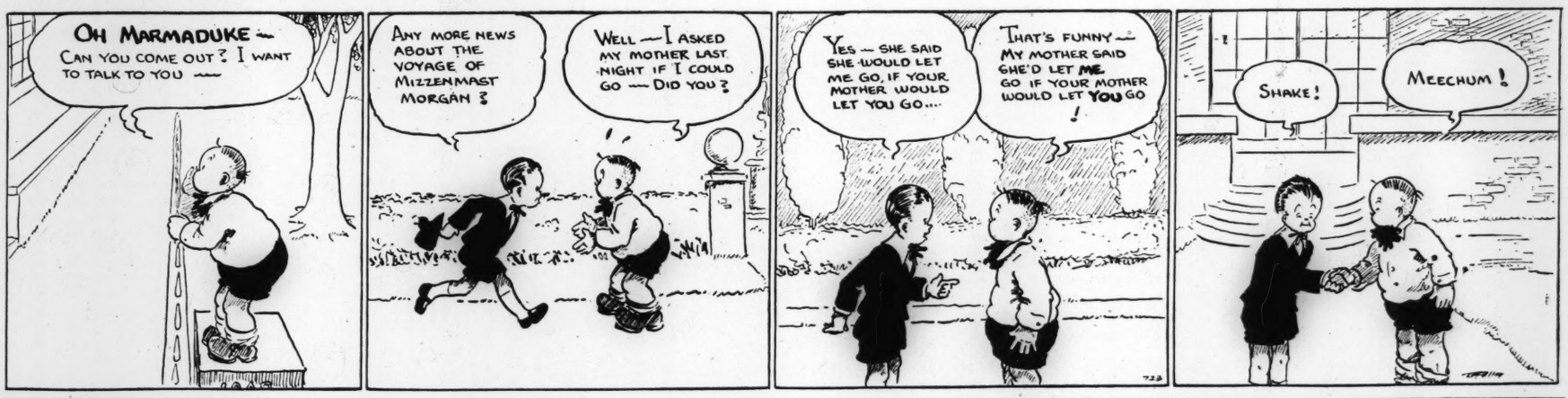
Standing Committee Continues Until New Appointment

Question: Where a Lecture Committee continues its work the year following its "appointment" by the board, without being reappointed, is it legally a "committee"? The board forgot to reappoint, and the committee carried on its work. Our rules say that the board shall appoint all necessary committees, but there is no mention of their automatically ceasing to exist.

Answer: Under the circumstances described, it would seem that the committee is a legal one. It may be said to have been appointed by default. A standing committee, appointed yearly, in the absence of rules to the contrary, should continue to function until new members are properly appointed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*As Good as 'Yes'*

By LE PELLEY


OH MARMADUKE — CAN YOU COME OUT? I WANT TO TALK TO YOU —
ANY MORE NEWS ABOUT THE VOYAGE OF MIZZENMAST MORGAN?
WELL — I ASKED MY MOTHER LAST NIGHT IF I COULD GO — DID YOU?
YES — SHE SAID SHE WOULD LET ME GO, IF YOUR MOTHER WOULD LET YOU GO....
THAT'S FUNNY — MY MOTHER SAID SHE'D LET ME GO IF YOUR MOTHER WOULD LET YOU GO!
SHAKE!
MEECHUM!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Watch Their Step!*

By CARMACK

Yesterday a lot of people came to an afternoon tea, or something like that at our house and I expected to have a fine time visiting with them.
But would you believe it, all they seemed to want to do was just stand around and talk—
So that about all I saw was a lot of feet—
And I finally had to park myself under a table to keep from being stepped on—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facts Wanted

THE Senate Post Office Committee's investigation of circumstances surrounding the steel strike in the Great Lakes area will prove helpful if it yields a clarification of this controversy, which has been mantled in extraordinary vagueness and contradictions. If, on the other hand, the Senate's activity is conducted along partisan lines in an effort to blacken either labor or the steel companies, it will prove worse than useless.

Even the central issue of the strike is confused and novel. The dispute is not over hours, wages or collective bargaining. All three companies involved are said to be willing to recognize the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee as the bargaining representatives for their own members. The strike pivots around the refusal of the steel companies to put their agreements with workers in writing. A decision of the National Labor Relations Board held that refusal to make such a written agreement, after there has been a "meeting of the minds," constitutes a violation of the Wagner Labor Act. On the other hand, the United States Supreme Court has held that the Wagner Act in none of its terms requires a written agreement.

Certainly the public is in plain need of facts on that part of the dispute involving the mails. The steel companies and their sympathizers claim that the United States Post Office Department has retreated from its proud boast "that the mails must go through" by failing to make deliveries to strike-besieged workers in the steel plants. On the other hand, postal officials have asserted that no interference with the mails is being permitted, that no new rule is being followed, and that the only deliveries refused are "irregular" ones designed to make a strike-breaking agency of the department. Here appears to be a question of fact on which the public should have a definite answer.

There has also been a maze of conflicting charges and countercharges relating to the tactics of both sides. The C. I. O. is accused of leaping the boundaries of legitimate strike practices and employing the weapons of civil anarchy. It is charged with attacks on property, with wrecking railroad tracks, with sniping at airplanes and workers' cars, and with seeking to abridge men's right to work by establishing a reign of mobocracy. The company, furthermore, claims that the C. I. O. wants a written contract in order to bludgeon the companies with their own signatures into submitting to a closed shop.

By organized labor and its sympathizers, however, the tactics and purposes of the steel companies are just as roundly condemned. The companies are charged with employing thugs to break the strike, with precipitating needless violence in the Memorial Day riot and with importing guns and ammunition. Tom Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, is the special target of labor, which contends that Mr. Girdler is prolonging a struggle that the Inland Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company are ready to abandon. And finally C. I. O. leaders argue that the companies' refusal to sign a contract is merely a subterfuge with which to destroy the rights accorded labor under the Wagner Act.

In the meantime, grievance is piled on grievance and the situation becomes more dangerous. There is a commanding need for facts to counteract the prejudice, emotions and sheer misinformation that have been generated by propaganda. If public opinion is to operate constructively it must demand and be able to obtain accurate information. No agency is better qualified in theory to serve this end than the Government. Conversely, no agency is in a better position to corrupt and mislead public opinion. The Government as a whole, and the Senate investigating committee in particular, can contribute useful and unbiased information in this instance by hewing rigidly to the central fact that they represent, not the Republican or Democratic party, not labor or the steel companies, but the whole people.

Walking on Rainbows

COLORED pavements, it is announced, will add glamour (where was that noun when Wilfred J. Funk made up his recent list of ten most overworked words?) to the San Francisco 1939 Golden Gate Exposition.

Reflected light from the magenta-tinted asphalt, according to J. E. Stanton, the color expert, will "raise the emotional level of visitors, keep them gay, vivacious." Next to seeing the world through rose-colored glasses, evidently the most ethe-realizing experience is to see it over rose-colored pavements.

This, says Mr. Stanton, will make the women appear more beautiful and the men more romantic, and—uh—Oh, er—yes—it will "induce them to spend more freely"; there was bound to be some motive in this romanticism.

But what if the magenta pavement gives the exposition spender the impression he is already "in the red"?

It's all very complicated. We're glad we're not a color expert.

Government by Firing Squad

IT IS now close to a year since the mill of Soviet justice began grinding out startling news in its high-and-low search for "enemies." Since August more names of famous Bolshevists have been erased by firing squads than in any other year of the Communist regime. And latest of all comes the execution of eight Red Army generals, each a household name in Russia and each accused of plotting to deliver his country over to a foreign power.

Beyond the borders of Russia it is permitted to question the Kremlin's official explanation. Is it possible that these men, many of whom were entrusted with the creation and direction of both Red Army and Communist State, could be guilty of treason, especially in favor of an implied Fascist country? If this is so, one might well ask, "Who, then, is trustworthy in Russia?" If, on the other hand, they are not guilty, then in what way have they offended Stalin and the Communist hierarchy?

Did these men oppose the course Stalin has laid down for the country? Did they, as men who have devoted their lives to the triumph of pure Marxism, object to its gradual elimination from Russia? This seems the most likely explanation. Yet surely the latest groups knew the penalty they must pay for such objecting. Perhaps these questions will be answered only when future years reveal the records now being written in the Kremlin. Yet enough is known to tell the world that something is radically wrong in the state of Russia today.

For a government avowedly founded upon a desire to aid a suffering and virtually enslaved nation seems now to have become frankly a hierarchy determined to preserve its power. The bureaucracy and repression which Lenin hoped would "wither away" have grown in scope. The love of ideal and self-sacrifice, which the early leaders hoped would enable the Soviet Union to surpass the democracies in efficiency and benefits, has not materialized. Repression calls forth more repression; fear begets further fear, wherever these are keystones of government, until the corrosion of suspicion and uncertainty threatens the structure. The agonized struggles of Soviet Russia hold at least this lesson for other nations.

Taxation—Friend and Foe

"THE Roman Empire was destroyed not by the barbarians but by taxation," said Mr. James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's representative at the Coronation, speaking at a dinner given him by the Pilgrims in London. He was alluding to the tremendous burden of taxation which in the United States, in Great Britain, and in many other countries is one of the most formidable barriers to be overcome.

Public expenditure today, as in the Roman Empire, falls under two headings—productive and unproductive. It would be unfair to the Roman system not to remember that Roman rulers, especially in the first and second centuries, spent constructively as well as wastefully; and it was not the constructive expenditure which ruined them. The great military roads which they built were useful for traders as well as troops. Money spent on irrigation and the like tended to enrich rather than impoverish the people.

The waste was mainly due to the heavy cost of despotism, and the heavy cost of the armies. The masses were bribed with "bread and circuses"—in modern parlance, *doles*, paid in kind. Potential foreign enemies were bought off with subsidies. The official classes received more than their due from the proceeds of taxation. But military expenditure was the most crushing of the burdens under which the Roman Empire tottered and finally collapsed. At the last there was no money with which to pay the legionnaires.

The increase of public expenditure and taxation in modern countries is in part inevitable and desirable. The community will receive services for a part of the money it has paid in taxes, and will reap the benefit in employment and comfort. Such taxation, if wisely imposed for sound objects, is not destructive.

But the danger which Mr. Gerard had in thought lies in the disturbing increase in wholly unproductive expenditure. The interest on old war debt is a crushing burden in Britain and a considerable burden in America. This debt, it is true, Germany completely wiped out by inflation, and France and Italy wiped out some of it, but not without hardship for their peoples. And all those countries are now facing the enormous costs of swollen armaments. In Britain and the United States also the proportion of non-productive to productive expenditure is everywhere rapidly growing.

It is a vicious circle. The poorer each country is, the more it is jealous of its neighbors, and the more disposed to arm against them; and the more it arms, the poorer it becomes. If this process were allowed to go on unchecked each country in time would cease to have the means to pay both for armaments and social services. Neglect of the latter would invite revolution. There is no way out of the vicious circle but by agreement to disarm—disarmament implying both the reduction both of weapons and of trade barriers.

Struggle in Palestine

Book News of the Day

IN THESE days when Arab and Jewish nationalisms are locked in a bitter struggle over the possession of their common heritage of Palestine, it is a good thing that we should be reminded of the debt Christendom as well as Jewry owes to the Arabic world. In the medieval period of which Philip J. Hitti, professor of Semitic Literature in Princeton University, writes in his HISTORY OF THE ARABS (London: Macmillan. 31s. 6d.) with a scholarly knowledge and attractiveness which are both remarkable, the Arabs were not only the protectors of the Jews from the fanaticism of Christendom, but were the channel through which Christendom won its Renaissance from the ignorance and superstition of the Dark Ages.

It is not always realized how great is the contribution the Arabs have made to modern thought. As Professor Hitti reminds us, they invented paper, were the first to put the Chinese compass to practical use, knew that the earth was round when the whole of Christendom thought it was flat, were the originators of modern geography, mathematics and astronomy, ran a comprehensive postal service over a thousand years ago using pigeons as carriers of urgent correspondence as early as A. D. 837.

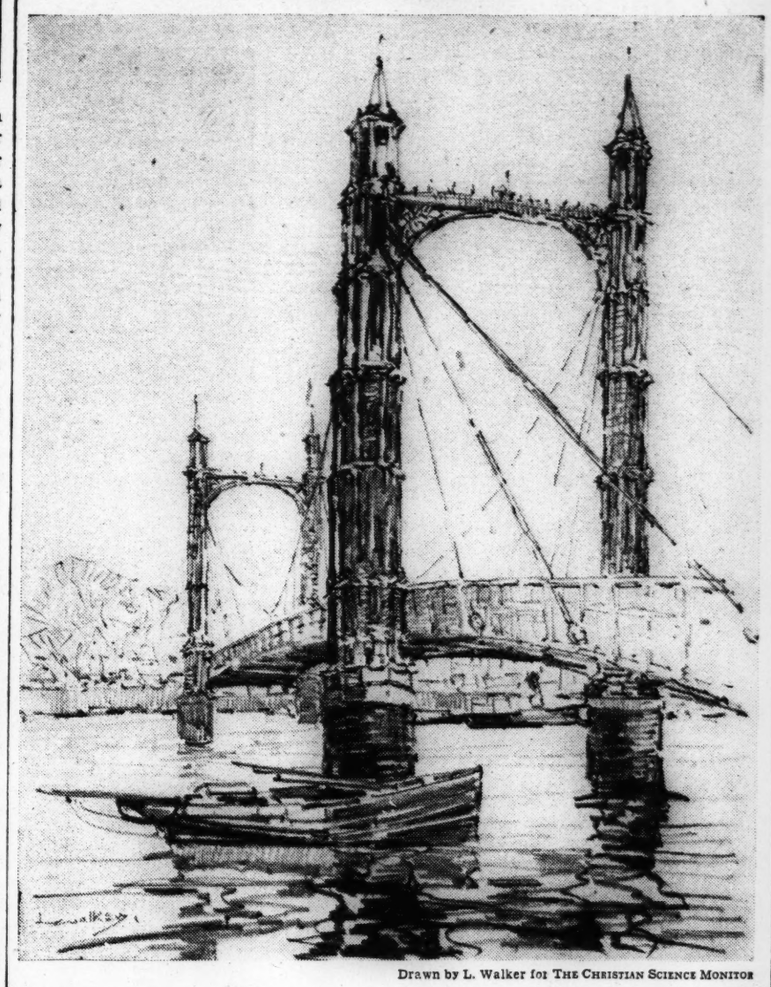
The bulk of Professor Hitti's book is naturally devoted to the Ummayad and Abbasid Caliphates, when Arab culture was at its greatest following on that incredible transformation which, in the space of a few years, turned a few thousand quarreling tribesfolk into a compact body of empire builders whose writ ran from Spain to India. His story ends at the sixteenth century, when the Turks finally ousted the Arabs from their position as the spearhead of Islam. From that time until the present, the Arabs have played a comparatively small part in world affairs outside Africa; but there are signs that they may again be a factor in the near future.

The author is perhaps least at home in the earlier chapters of his book, dealing with prehistoric times, when he is forced to rely not on the contemporary writers of whom he has made a lifelong study, but on inferences from inscriptions and monuments. The paucity of material has led Professor Hitti into several unwarrantable assumptions as, for instance, when he declares that Job "was an Arab, not a Jew." Professor Hitti seems to have forgotten, for the moment, that the two races sprang from a common origin, that the Jews were at one time nomads, just as many of the Arabians still are today.

It should be noted that Professor Hitti generally employs the word "Arab" to describe the peoples who came to use the Arabic language as a result of conquest by the Arabians, which latter term he reserves for the inhabitants of the semi-desert rectangle between Asia and Africa in which the Arabic tongue originated.

The distinction is a vital one, for it is important to realize that Arabic ever since the time of the Prophet Mohammed has been an international language, just as Latin was long after the heyday of the Roman Empire, just as English is at the present day. Even in our own time, Arabic is still one of the first five languages of the world, being the language of culture for many millions from the Atlantic to China. No attempt to bridge the gulf between East and West can, therefore, be successful if it ignores Arabic and the Arabs; and Professor Hitti is to be congratulated on making a real contribution to international understanding in this respect. G. L.

London Landmark



Drawn by L. Walker for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Sorts and Sizes

LONDON

OF ALL the public gardens in London, one of the most attractive, although not the most popular, is that in Battersea Park. It is said to be Queen Mary's favorite and at the moment is a mass of blooms. The season of roses and carnations is here and the air is fragrant with countless flowers. The garden is a beauty spot on the edge of London's teeming millions. Near by is a bridge across the Thames, the Albert Bridge, which has inspired numerous artists.

* * *

An old banjo excites no one. But an old violin? Place a Stradivarius in the hands of a musician and see the tender care he bestows upon it. Why? Because an instrument of this kind has a rich "human" quality possessed by no other. At this late day, when the bicentenary of Stradivari is being widely celebrated, the secret of his tone is still being sought in wood, varnish and shape. So far it has baffled investigation. Although not generally known, it is a fact that one of the best-known authorities on Stradivari is to be found in Bond Street, London.

* * *

Quite recently I went to Spithead to witness the illumination of the fleet. It was night, dark, and I stood on the shore looking out to sea. Suddenly the searchlights of scores of warships danced merrily in the sky. Exhausted, as it were, they stopped. Night descended again. An interval, then the turn of a switch and a row of vessels stretching along the horizon instantly came to light, like the display windows of a great department store. Next came the fireworks, the myriad lights of fountains of sparkling stars in the air, a pyrotechnic exhibition which capped the evening. The show was impressive, the remarks among the crowds enlightening.

Near me a woman struck up a casual conversation with a neighbor. Nodding in the direction of the fleet, she said: "That's where our income goes." "Yes," returned the person addressed, "but it protects our bread and butter." "I know," rejoined the first speaker, "we import 80 per cent of what we use. But it's all foolish, battleships and guns. Why can't we have bread without them?" A solemn thought. A sad reflection on several thousand years of civilization.

Once reviews were confined to the navy. Now the merchant fleet takes part—a fact indicative of the role it plays in defense.

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Under the Saxons the title earl designated one of the noble class as opposed to the ceorl, who was a simple freeman. This title Stanley Baldwin recently assumed on going into the wilderness. On the eve of his resignation I lunched at a table next him in the House of Commons and observed the change in demeanor which years of hard service had made. The twinkle in his eye had gone, although his speeches show the spark of humor has not been quenched. He retires when his popularity is still at its zenith. A man whose career has been characterized by wisdom, he is the embodiment of the idea that a country fares best when it is guided by common sense.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Second Century A. D.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Editorial note of the bicentenary of Edward Gibbon in a recent issue of the Monitor is apropos; as, even as you observe, in Gibbon is found a rare union of the scholar and the historian. Fernald speaks of the "stately and sustained march" of Gibbon's monumental "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and notes the "life" that pervades its extended volumes.

Gibbon devotes a considerable portion of one of these volumes to the history of the early Christians; defending the record of spiritual healing of the primitive church against attacks of the ingenious and incredulous of his day, which healing he speaks of as having "the sanction of the ages" that neither fanaticism, superstition nor unbelief could wholly obscure, or overthrow. The following is quoted from p. 107, Vol. II, of this surpassing literary and historical work.

> The miraculous cure of diseases of the most inveterate or even preternatural kind can no longer occasion any surprise when we recollect that in the days of Irenaeus, about the end of the second century, the resurrection of the dead was very far from being esteemed an uncommon event.

Here is competent testimony, carrying beyond mere tradition, that the early Christian church was a healing church, and literally observed the Master's promise and injunction, as set forth in the sixteenth chapter of Mark, for at least two centuries after the resurrection: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

El Paso, Texas. RALPH W. STILL

Invented the Bloomer Dress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is the general belief that the so-called Bloomer dress was invented by Amelia Bloomer. The anniversary of her first appearance in it has lately been celebrated in New York. The dress was invented by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, the daughter of Gerrit Smith. Mrs. Miller wanted a suitable dress in which to walk about her father's large estate, and she devised this costume. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, editor of The Lily, saw the dress while on a visit to Mrs. Miller, and was much pleased with it. She wrote it up in her paper, and did her utmost to popularize it; and so it came to be associated with her name. I knew Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller personally. The facts about the invention of the dress were well known to the early equal-rights women, a number of whom wore it for a time—Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others. Almost all of them finally gave it up, finding that its convenience did not offset the amount of unpleasant attention which it brought upon them. My mother wore it for three years. She said afterward that she had never had three years of such bodily comfort or such mental misery.

Cambridge, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Allisons

ROSE and Roland Allison, a young couple living on Verona Island, Maine, are determined not to go on relief.

They put in twelve hours a day in the forest at the only work available on Verona Island—chopping, sawing and peeling pulpwood. When they get home, usually after dark, Mrs. Allison cooks a meal for her family, clears the kitchen, then spends several hours knitting baby shoes to sell.

Do the Allisons prove that other Americans do go on relief simply because they aren't determined enough to find some sort of work and to stick at it enough hours a day to make a living? Or is it wrong that any Americans should have to pay for independence the price of such unremitting hard labor? If you can answer those questions, without hesitation or doubt, your social and economic philosophy is a good deal more sharply defined than ours.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Three Billions of Dollars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American people spent three billion dollars for intoxicating beverages during 1936.

HERE IS WHAT THEY GOT:

- Increased drunkenness
- More traffic deaths
- More bootleggers
- More illicit still operators
- Gain in alcohol deaths
- Largest federal prison population in history
- More broken homes

HERE IS WHAT THEY MIGHT HAVE HAD:

(if they had spent their money for any one of these items)

One million brand-new $3000 homes for American working families.

A $250 vacation for 12,000,000 families who have never had a real summer outing.

A brand-new $60 outfit for every one of America's 50,000,000 women.

A new coat of paint on 30,000,000 American homes.

A brand-new $500 automobile for 6,000,000 families.

A new electric refrigerator in 30,000,000 homes.

Six hundred loaves of bread and 600 quarts of milk for every one of America's 25,000,000 families.

These figures and facts are taken from the National Voice, published in Los Angeles, Calif. THOMAS A. FRISSELL

Hinsdale, Mass.

"Woman's Place in Britain's Sun"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial under the column The Wide Horizon, titled "Woman's Place in Britain's Sun," is informative and very interesting. Good for Harold Hobson, the writer of it. His words of laudation will be appreciated by all just and good-natured individuals everywhere.

Please give us more of this combination of wit and wisdom. W. C. K.

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Not So Rosy

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE Senate Judiciary Committee's 20,000-word adverse report on the President's Supreme Court bill, which ought to be released for publication by the time this page is printed, will go down as one of the country's great state papers. In simple language, as forthright as the President's own fireside talks, the committee devastatingly attacks his court plan. It takes his original, misguided arguments at their face value and makes hay with them. It leaves no apparent room for compromise.

It is hard to see how any member of the committee majority that signed this report could vote for a two-judge increase or any compromise along such lines. And the group entrenches itself in strong fortifications, along lines that the compromisers will find difficult to capture. They should attract even wider Senate support.

Not only does the Judiciary Committee come out with this hammering on the President's bill, but Vice-President Garner shakes Washington's dust from his heels and goes to Uvalde. Perhaps there isn't much significance in the event. But to external observation, there is a good deal. In the first place, the Vice-President's vote might yet be needed to break a tie. Second, the Vice-President's political strategy, his great influence on members of the Senate are even more essential. In the bargain which Senator Robinson is now apparently seeking, "Jack" Garner's expert services as a horse trader would be invaluable.

Either the Vice-President does not care to work in this cause—and is thus marking his first open breach with the President—or else he isn't thought necessary at this time. It cannot be that Mr. Roosevelt considers he is strong enough to put across his court plan, or much of the rest of his "desired" program, without the Vice-President's services. Therefore either the Vice-President is coming back when the showdown time comes a month or so hence, or else he is going to sulk in his tent.

* * *

Meantime, as the days go by, the President's program more and more takes the shape of a concentration of executive authority. The power to be vested in the new board proposed in the Black-Connery bill is tremendous, and when coupled with the other additions to presidential authority in the reorganization bills, the farm bill, and other measures, it seems to many observers that the balance has been tipped too far.

Strong groups in Congress, zeal whetted by apparent success in blocking the original Supreme Court plan, are taking similar lines of approach to the executive reorganization plan and the Black-Connery bill. It would be very surprising if either of these measures passed in anything resembling their original forms. The reorganization scheme is already hacked into various pieces from which something may be salvaged, but probably such desirable elements as extension of the civil service are lost.

More and more, the introduction of the President's Supreme Court plan seems to have been a turning point in his Administration. It hangs like a thundercloud over the remainder of his legislative program. But its consequences have been twofold: on the one hand, whether as an effect or not, he has had a season of favorable court decisions and a vacancy to fill; on the other hand, he has the most difficult legislative situation of his career.

The fame of Messrs. Corcoran, Cohen and Jackson is mushrooming. They are being portrayed as a group of clever and designing young lawyers who are trying to "make America over" in a new pattern of centralized authority. Taking the court reform bill and the wages-hours bill together, the charge doesn't seem far-fetched. Certainly the wages-hours bill gives a presidentially appointed board the power to reshape American industry in accordance with an economic theory which may be tragically unsound, and is so held by such an authority as Dr. Harold G. Moulton.

* * *

To complicate the picture, we find one solidly backed policy of the Administration—the Hull freer trade policy—running up against an increasing clamor for protection from American industry now that prices are rising so fast. Atop current labor successes, should the wages-hours bill be enacted, and with it Representative Connery's proposal to give virtual embargo power over imports to a board, the pressure for new and higher tariffs and restrictions might be strong enough to sweep the Hull program into the discard.

And also, last week, along comes the $160,000,000 merchant marine program. It should be recognized that this plan, too, is in direct violation of the Hull program. Shipping services were one of the United States' most economical and regular "imports," making possible the export of an equivalent amount of goods.

This new $160,000,000 program undertaken in the glorious name of foreign trade is really a blow at Mr. Hull's kind of foreign trade.

Such are the trends. Perhaps in a few weeks' time, judgment of them will have to be revised. The President claims he is just sitting tranquilly back in the White House, waiting for Congress to do what it chooses. We have grandstand seats to observe what he really will do to get out of present difficulties.